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WANTED—A TENNIS MARKER for the Doshin Club, say up to Rs. 20 according to qualifications. Apply HONY, SEC, Doshin Club, Doshin.

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WANTED in Bombay for Secretarial Work a gentleman fully conversant with Native States Administration, whole of part time. Apply stating experience and terms to Mr. N. S. 7915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SALARY Rs. 100—250 IN 30 DAYS. We can secure this salary for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an easy, new, money-making system BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 9 days FREE TRIAL. No money outlay. Apply to HAWAII SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Honolulu (Hawaii).

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ELLA BROCKDALE TO LET for business, Rent moderate. Apply to BARTIST, Mathew Road, Chattrapati.

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TO BE LET—"BOMBAY VIEW" Mathuran staid house, ending June. Commodious, staid house, lately repaired to suit modern requirements. Furnished but without Crockery, Cutlery and Linen. Accommodation. Ten Bedrooms and Bathrooms in addition Reception Rooms ample stable and out-houses. Rent Rupees Two thousand only. Reasonable offers from parties will be considered. Please apply to HAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET—Extensive SHOW-ROOMS, facing Hughes Road, next to Rolls-Royce, with Masoline Floor, especially suitable for Automobiles. Caravans, permit for Week-end, joining Roadway to the rear of premises, connecting Hughes Road and Gowah Tank Road. Possession from First May. Ground space 2,500 square feet. Reasonable rent. Apply Box No. 7932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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FOR SALE—CLYNO MOTOR CYCLE, H.P. 2, latest model, slightly used, complete with lamp, horn, etc. Write Mr. MATTHEW, c/o Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

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K. M. P. PUSHMINA CAPS oval, round or boat shape, neatly hemmed, in silk best Indian shades, cap for respectable Indian. Re. 2-14, mention color. R. M. and FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar Kr.

11 LBS. PARCEL BEST WALNUTS Re. 1-5-8; 5 lbs. selected sultanas, chilloza or almonds Re. 7 and 7-8, respectively; 5 lbs. unseasoned apricots or dry figs Re. 6 and 6-8 respectively; 5 lbs. dried plums or black currants Re. 5-8, each; 11 lbs. parcel mixed dry fruits Re. 14. Charges included. **FRASER AND DRY FRUITS AGENCY**, Kashmir. Tel. "Evergreen."

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the goods, as detailed below, at 9 a.m. Purchasers shall be required to pay the price in cash as soon as the bid is accepted. **DETAILS OF GOODS**, Vorth about 25 tons of Rs. 1 Lined Bags, 2 Lined Oil, 3 Cottonseed Oil, 4 Oil Cases, NIKANT GADE, Manager, Srimant K. G. Dootie Estate, Sitabardi, Nagpur.

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Best and cheapest for suits, width 36 in. by 33 yds. at Rs. 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

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FIRMS, who desire to represent Norwegian agencies of paper are requested to approach the Norwegian Consulate General, 4-B, Little Russell Street, Calcutta, giving bank and other references.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED on and from MONDAY, the 24th April, 1922, to SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1922, (both days inclusive). (Sd.) **BISHESHWARNATH BHARGAVA**, B.A., LL.B., Secretary.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 12-4-1922

NOTICE

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rupees Fifteen per share, free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1921, has been declared and made payable on and after the 20th April, 1922, to shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 25th March, 1922. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of the shareholders in due course.

By order of the Board of Directors, **FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE**, Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 1st April, 1922.

WANTED

WANTED—3 OVERSEERS on the Permanent Staff on Rs. 100 in the grade of Rs. 100-150, plus Rs. 30 Conveyance Allowance and Rs. 25 War Allowance as long as it is admissible. They must at least have passed the Sub-Overseers Examination or any other examination of Surveyors, must be competent to take levels, make accurate surveys and prepare plans therefrom and should have all the qualifications of a neat and intelligent draftsman. The selected candidates will be appointed on 6 months' probation. None but those having the above qualifications need apply to the **LAND MANAGER**, Bombay Improvement Trust, with copies of testimonials before the 30th April, 1922.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY on the salary of Rs. 1,200 in the grade of Rs. 1,200-50-1,400 per annum. Private consulting practice allowed in this subject. The appointment will be in the first instance on probation for two years. Leave rules according to Civil Service Regulations. Every officer, teacher or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment, and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per month or more, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary to the Provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary to the Fund. All applications along with typed copies of testimonials and qualifications to be submitted on or before the 7th May, 1922, to the Registrar, Lucknow University. Canvassing will disqualify any candidate. The Hospital duties attached to the post can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY on the salary of Rs. 1,200 in the grade of Rs. 1,200-50-1,400 per annum. Private consulting practice allowed in this subject. The appointment will be in the first instance on probation for two years. Leave rules according to Civil Service Regulations. Every officer, teacher or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment, and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per month or more, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary to the Provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary to the Fund. All applications along with typed copies of testimonials and qualifications to be submitted on or before the 7th May, 1922, to the Registrar, Lucknow University. Canvassing will disqualify any candidate. The Hospital duties attached to the post can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow.

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TENDERS.

SALE OF GHL.

THE O. C. Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has about 25 tons of Ghl packed in tins and cases to be disposed of, samples of which can be seen in his Office, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

Tenders should be submitted to him up to 12 noon on Monday, the 24th April, 1922, stating the rate per 100 lbs. including packing and the quantity the tenderers are prepared to purchase.

Tenders should be accompanied by an earnest money of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for the final disposal of the Ghl.

The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

The offers will hold good for one month.

Bombay, dated 13th April, 1922.

(Sd.) P. G. WALSH, Captain, for O. C. Dett. "A" Sy. Depot Coy.

TA C12730

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients **GOSWAMI SHRI PARVATI VAGHULJI** and **GOSWAMI SHRI MAHAKANT FAHUJI**, as the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late **Shri Waghulji Maharaj** are amongst other properties left by the deceased entitled to the estate of the late **Shri Waghulji Maharaj** bequeathed to the said **Goswami Shri Waghulji Maharaj** by the last Will and Testament of the said **Goswami Shri Waghulji Maharaj**. Disputes have arisen between our clients and **Goswami Shri Maganlalji alias Valabhlalji Maharaj** who alleges to have been adopted by **Goswami Shri Waghulji Maharaj** as a son to the said deceased **Goswami Shri Waghulji Maharaj** in connection with the estate of the said **Goswami Shri Waghulji Maharaj**. The public are hereby warned against in any way dealing with the said **Goswami Shri Maganlalji alias Valabhlalji Maharaj** in connection with the estate of the said **Goswami Shri Waghulji Maharaj** and if in spite of this any person or persons deal with the said **Goswami Shri Maganlalji alias Valabhlalji Maharaj** in connection with the said property the same shall be at the risk of the person so dealing with the said **Goswami Shri Waghulji Maharaj**.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1922. **MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON**, Attorneys for **Goswami Parvati Vaghuji** and **Goswami Mahakant Vaghuji**, Executors of **Goswami Shri Waghulji Maharaj**.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3332 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 11th day of August, 1921. Summons to answer Plaintiff, under Section 27, O. V. r. 1, 5, 7, 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

DULLABHBAI BHAGWANJI, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dhanji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiff.

vs. **(1) POPATLAL CHUNILAL**, (2) **KE-SHAYLAL CHUNILAL**, and **MO. HANILAL CHUNILAL**, all of Limbdi in Kathiawar, Hindu Inhabitants, trading as Merchants and Commission Agents in the names and style of **Popatlal Choonilal & Limbdi** and Ahmedabad, Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the above-named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against the above-named Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendants Rs. 10,331-83 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 25th day of April, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the above-named Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir **NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD**, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this 19th day of August, 1921.

(Sd.) **W. J. HOWARD**, for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) **W. J. HOWARD**.

The 19th day of August, 1921.

Messrs. **MEHTA LALJEE & CO.**, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C12712

FURNITURE

On Hire, Hire-Purchase and For Sale. **ADAM SAJAN & CO.**, Cabinet Makers, House Furnishers, Drapers, Contractors, etc., Calcutta Head Office: 7, Bowbazar Street, Tel. Advt. "Fairland." Bombay Branch: 364, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. "Statutory," BOMBAY.

Biochemistry or Life Chemistry.

The Science which deals the sick scientifically and employs medicine only constituents of the blood. Thousands of hopeless cases cured. Numerous testimonials over 7000. Certain cure for Sprue, Gailstone, Sinus Tumours, Cataract, Appendicitis, Paralysis, etc. No operation, no infection. **DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS**, Graduated Biochemist, No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U.P.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

"SOME BRIDE"

"SOME BRIDE"

Featuring

WINSOME VIOLA DANA.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.

Presents

KAALI'S ROYAL

HAWAIIAN TROUBADORS.

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m.

after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO DAY AT 5-30 p. m.

Final Performance

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

presents

"THE MIKADO"

Half Price Matinee. Booking at Theatre.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT

4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 P. M.

Madan Theatres Ltd.

Presents

FLORENCE REED

In a Magnificent production of a tremendous story

"THE ETERNAL SIN"

"THE ETERNAL SIN"

HOW a Woman's Enemies forced her to take an awful revenge.

Adapted from Victor Hugo's

Great French Drama

"LUCRETIA BORGIA"

"LUCRETIA BORGIA"

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT

4-30; 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Great Hindu Epic

"RAMAYANA"

"RAMAYANA"

"RAMAYANA"

"RAMAYANA"

in 21 parts of absorbing interest.

This Week 2nd Instalment.

(Parts 7th to 11th)

The Film Supreme.

The Subject Divine.

Come and See the Story of the Ages

Gorgeous Scenery.

Ancient Temples

Wonderful Illusions.

A Veritable Treat.

A Superb Cinematographic Gem.

All Lovers of Ancient Indian History

and Devotional Mythology must see this

Stupendous Production.

The First Indian Serial.

Under public patronage

Lalitkala Darsha

SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE,

will stage

Grant Road Bombay Theatre,

on

Wednesday 19th April, 1922, at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

VIDYAHARAN.

Under the kind patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

Gandharva Naatk

Mandali

will stage at

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road,

Wed. 19th April 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Sangit **Manapman** Acts 5

Saturday 22nd April 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Sangit **Draupadi** Acts

Sunday 23rd April 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

Sangit **Ekachya Pyala** Acts

Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 2 1/2

1, and Annas 12 and 8,

Tickets can be had at Nana Shankarshet's

Temple, Tadar Road, Near Grant

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

SANCTION FOR THE NEW LOAN.

We have already referred in these columns to the sanction for the £30 million loan asked for by the Secretary of State from the British Parliament. The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce did very well in placing this matter in the forefront of their discussion both with the Finance Minister and the Member for Commerce. It is obvious from the different replies given by the Secretary of State for India that the proceeds of this loan are to be utilised for purchasing stores on behalf of the Government of India and that too mainly in the United Kingdom. In fact, our experience of the last year justifies us in fearing that under the pressure of British manufacturers the requirements of India will be mainly met with from England itself even though the tenders from the Continental countries may be quoted at a less rate. The Hon. Mr. Innes seemed to emphasise too much the letter that the Government of India have written to the High Commissioner wherein the latter is asked that preference should not be given to British manufacturers and that the method of disclosing foreign tenders to British manufacturers should be put a stop to. The Hon. seemed to lay union to his soul from the fact of this letter. The Government of India may pen any letters with pious intentions to their officers abroad or to their local officers and yet the execution of those pious intentions is limited by several circumstances. Even the officers themselves in the case of Sir William Meyer, may be actuated by really good intentions and yet the circumstances surrounding them may be too powerful for them. If, at a time, the High Commissioner places his orders outside the United Kingdom the City rises up in wrath and fury, and any amount of hectoring is resorted to in the House of Commons. The real remedy lies in getting tenders in India and assigning to the High Commissioner the duty merely of collecting them in London or other foreign countries. The President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce appropriately asked why should not the High Commissioner be asked to collect tenders in London and send them to India as was being done by the different self-governing Colonies? With regard to the Colonies, tenders are to be submitted to their headquarters, and it would be but fitting that the same procedure should be adopted by the Government of India. The Member for Commerce indulged in the usual platitudinous clap-trap in answering this pertinent query and evaded the real reply. He said that there was an expert staff in England and not in India, as if it is impossible to get this expert staff out to India. He proceeded to remark that the Government were going to have an expert organisation in India also, but that it would take some time longer to build it up, and that the aim in view was certainly to transfer the centre of gravity in the matter of purchase of stores to this country. There is nothing in this line of reasoning with which we are unacquainted. The Government of India have adopted in recent times the very diplomatic course of accepting all the ideals of Indian people as their ideals also but the real difference between them and the Indian people lies in the period in which each of these parties wants to have the ideal realised. While the Indian people think that the ideals are such as can be realised in a very near future if only there is a requisite earnestness and sincerity about it, the Government of India conceives of these ideals as a happy millennium which can be attained, if at all, after a long long future. The mental attitude of the Government of India is exactly reflected in the Hon. Mr. Innes' saying that he was against any sort of hastening and that the interests of the country would best be served by moving slowly.

DIFFERENT STANDARDS.

The real crux of the problem is that altogether different standards have been adopted for India by the British Government. Whether it is the question of economics or the question of politics or the question of administrative machinery, India has to be ruled and governed by altogether different standards from what are accepted for western countries. If, as Mr. Innes appears to think, there is going to be a catastrophic disaster as a consequence of India's moving somewhat faster with regard to her policy of purchasing of stores, one wonders why Australia and Canada and other British Colonies had not been visited with such a disaster long before. It would be as inconceivable to these Colonies to have their tenders accepted in London as it would be inconceivable to them the political machinery which passes at present in India for a diluted form of self-government. Mr. Purshotamdas emphasised that his Committee were convinced that the

getting of tenders in India was the only way in which the people of India could be made to believe the bona-fides of the Government in their intentions.

HALF-YEARLY STATEMENTS.

The Government have several times announced steps which are likely to beguile the ingenious and unwary. For instance, Mr. Innes stated that the High Commissioner had been asked to submit a half-yearly statement of all cases in which tenders other than the lowest had been accepted. This is a statement which has lulled, it is believed, into comfortable security many Members of the Indian Legislature. What more reasonable they must be thinking than for a half-yearly statement being sent up by the High Commissioner? Some members of the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, however, were not to be taken in with this sort of statement and they rightly pointed out that under the present system it would be about a year before the Government of the members of the Indian Legislature could criticise any particular purchase after it was made. Possibly, there is no reply forthcoming from the Hon. Mr. Innes.

A PIGEON-HOLED REPORT.

Just after the publication of the Report of the Indian Railway Committee, we had a talk with one of the leaders of Indian commerce who had, up to that time, faith in the bona-fides of the Government regarding it. He was convinced that this report at least would be taken up for practical action by the Government immediately inasmuch as it offered a solution of one of the most crying grievances of this country. Alas! for the frailty of human hopes and dreams, a sad disillusionment has been the fate of our friend, for not only has the report as such been not brought as a whole even before the Legislative Assembly but the Government of India have chosen to dissect it piecemeal and to take up only that portion of the report which related to the securing of funds. Mr. Purshotamdas, on behalf of the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, expressed strongly the regret that the Government of India, while accepting the recommendation of the Railway Committee, where the securing of funds was concerned, dealt with it in a piecemeal manner and that they had disregarded even the points on which the whole of the Railway Committee was unanimous in their report, e.g. the Central Advisory Council and the Local Advisory Councils. In fairness to the Government of India, it must be remarked that they at least did not give any reason through all their history during the last so many years for the creation of any hopes that the reports of the Committees or the Commissions appointed by them would be followed up in practice. On the other hand, the history of so many Commissions and Committees has always been a catalogue of broken hopes and promises. The object of appointing Commissions and Committees is not, as the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce believe, to take any action upon their findings but to waste time, to make a parade of the good intentions of the Government and then ultimately, when the public mind is diverted to other topics, to deposit safely these reports in some convenient and comfortable pigeon-hole of the Secretariat. The Indian Merchants Chamber will be doing a very good service if they succeed in getting at least one report from the cob-webs which might have already begun to surround it on the heights of Simla.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS.

It has always been one of the main functions of Metaphysicians and theologians to put their own interpretations on the different scriptural texts and to indulge in a riot of words, words, words. To them words are but merely pawns to be played with and to be gambled with at their sweet will. The Government of India can, however, beat even these metaphysicians and theologians in their favourite game of playing with words. A significant illustration of this is offered by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, M.L.A., drawing the attention of the Hon. Member to the fact that in answer to an interpellation put by him in the Legislative Assembly the Government had replied that the Legislature would be given ample opportunity for discussing the report of the Railway Committee and regretting that no such opportunity had been given. Mr. Innes pointed out that the report had been in the hands of the Members of the Legislature for some months and that it was open to them to move resolutions on any recommendation. These words are underlined in order to show how the Government interpret the replies given by them to Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. Further comment is useless.

SECRET HISTORY.

Unfortunately none of our Indian papers has got columns devoted to unravelling the criticisms of contemporary history as some London papers have got. Otherwise some interesting side-light would have been thrown on the question which Mr. Pett, always bold and erect, put to Sir Malcolm Hailey tearing aside all the canons of so-called conventions, at the recent meeting of the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. He observed that there was a suspicion in the public and a rumour (whether well-founded or otherwise), to the effect that the non-official Members of the Legislature were influenced by the Government Members under some pressure to vote as they did for a reduction in the proposed import duty on piece-goods. Sir Malcolm Hailey replied that such a proposal emanated from a non-official member and was

supported by a large majority of non-official Members, many of them connected with Bombay commercial life, and emphasised that it was these non-official Members and not the Government Members who were responsible for the dropping of the enhanced duty on piece-goods.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuters' Telegram.)	
Liverpool, April 12th.	
Bales	10,000
Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" Sale of Spec. for Exp.	Nil
" Sale of East Indian	Nil
Imports	Nil
Exports	Nil
Egyptian Spot Fair demand	10 38
Egyptian F.G. F. Sale	17 87
New York, 10-30 a.m.	17 21
(As known in Liverpool at	17 13
closing time.)	17 13
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	16 69
" "	16 67

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 12th.	
Months	To-day's price.
April	10 08
May	10 08
June	10 08
July	10 08
August	10 08
September	10 08
Oct.	9 94
November	9 90
December	9 87
January	9 85
February	9 83
March	9 81

Tone—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 12th	
Months	To-day's price.
April	16 20
May	16 25
June	16 40
July	16 60
August	16 70
September	16 85
Oct.	17 10
Nov.	17 15
Dec.	17 20
Jan.	17 30

Manchester cloth market quieter demand. Yarns slower prices irregular.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 12th	
M. G. Bengal Good	7 00
" Fully Good	7 40
" Fine	7 80
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 30
" Fully Good	8 70
" Fine	9 25
M. G. Broach Good	8 85
" Fully Good	9 25
" Fine	9 65
M. G. Seide Good	6 90
" Fully Good	7 30
" Fine	7 70

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 12th	
Bales	10,000
Total Actual Export	3,000
Forward	34,000
Imports	27,000
Stock	965,000
Actual Weekly Sales	26,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 13th.	
Total in Sight	26,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	Not received.
East Indian	Not received.
American	Not received.
Other	Not received.
Total Sales	26,000
East Indian Sales	1,000
Total Speculation	1,000
Export	1,000
East Indian Export	1,000
Stock	26,000
Forward	34,000
Actual Export	3,000
Imports	27,000
Speculation	300
American Afloat	112,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	117,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 12th.	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Exports to Great Britain	312
Exports to Continent	1,000
Exports to New York Mar.	17 66
Exports to New York May	17 29
Exports to New York July	17 13
Exports to New York Oct.	17 04
Exports to New York Jan.	16 80
Spot Cotton as New York	16 65
Exports to New York Apr.	16 63
Exports to New Orleans May	16 63
Exports to New Orleans July	16 63
Free Rio de Janeiro (No. 7 quality)	10 3
Demand B. S	

INDUSTRIAL DIS-
PUTES.

MACHINERY FOR SETTLEMENT.

SUGGESTED COURTS OF EN-
QUIRY & CONCILIATION.COMPULSORY REGISTRATION
OF TRADE UNIONS URGED.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay by a Resolution of the Home Department, dated 12th November, 1921, has submitted its report containing recommendations for the settlement of industrial disputes. The establishment of an Industrial Court of inquiry and an Industrial Court of Conciliation is strongly recommended by the Committee. The report is signed by all the members of the Committee, namely, Sir Stanley Read, Messrs. J. A. Petit, J. A. Kay, H. MacNaughten, Kanji Dwarkadas, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, S. K. Bole, G. K. Devadhar and Lalji Naranji.

The following is the text of the report:

Terms of Reference.—The issue submitted to this Committee by Government, on the recommendation of the Legislative Council, was "to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes." We have interpreted this reference liberally, because the problem is a wide one and does not admit of any single solution, and we have thought it desirable to explore every promising avenue rather than cramp our inquiries by pedantic adherence to the letter of our instructions.

Nature of the Industries.—Industry in this Presidency is mainly confined to the three centres of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur with a factory population of some 200,000, 55,000 and 20,000 respectively.

WORKERS CLASSIFIED.

Of the workers of Ahmedabad and Sholapur, 44,000 and 20,000, respectively, are dependent on the textile trade. Those in Bombay may be divided into—

- (1) Textile operatives.
- (2) Transportation service workers (including Railways and Dockers).
- (3) Gas and electric light workers, municipal employees, Mint and Government Press workers, customs, postal, telegraph and telephone employees and inferior Government employees generally.
- (4) Engineering workshop operatives other than those in (2) and (3) and those in printing presses and similar trades.
- (5) General Labour.

The last census shows approximately 1,34,000 actual workers in the first class, 64,000 in the second and 80,000 in the fourth. The third category probably contains half a lakh of workers.

The Operatives.—The general body of this working population was accurately described by Mr. C. N. Wadia, O.I.E., in 1919, as "agriculturalists first and agriculturalists last." They come to Bombay as a rule without their families and work till they have funds enough to return to their villages. In the textile trade and amongst the general labourers, almost all the operatives except the "jobbers" and gangmen, are of this migratory class. These remarks apply with almost equal force to the industrial population of Ahmedabad and Sholapur. In the workshop and in semi-educational employment where skill or some education is required, there is however being formed a more permanent class of workmen who can almost speak of Bombay as their home. The standard of literacy is exceedingly low, not more than five per cent. of the operative class being able to read and write their own vernaculars.

RECENT STRIKES.

Since the mill strikes of 1918-19 and January 1920, which lasted for a month and a half and a month, respectively, and involved about 150,000 men, there have been no general strikes in the textile industry in Bombay City. But we have had a postal strike lasting five months from September 1920, till February 1921, a tramway strike in October, 1920, lasting six weeks, and another lasting a fortnight in December of the same year, a gas strike lasting nearly three months in October, 1920, and two strikes among the Oil Companies in September 1920, and January 1921. Each of these strikes involved about 2,000 men. We have had, besides, a strike in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parcel Workshop for a fortnight in February, 1921, involving 5,500 men and a more serious strike in August, 1920, in the G. I. P. Railway Parcel Workshop involving 7,000 men and lasting for two months, and a general strike involving 33,000 men in Ahmedabad in October, 1921. Before that the last serious strike at Ahmedabad was the spinners' strike in 1920, involving 30,000 men. In Sholapur the whole labour force is now on strike. This is the first strike in that centre since the strike of 1920 which involved some 16,000 men and was an organised extension of the Bombay mill strikes. Short strikes in single factories, often on trivial grounds, have however become matters of daily occurrence and are always liable to start a general conflagration.

Characteristics of the Strikes.—Certain characteristics are common to most of these strikes.

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupnathbhai, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10.10.22 "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity, methods of prolonging life, to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The Premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Veng. District.

- (a) The frequency of the strike without notice.
- (b) The absence of any clearly-defined grievance before striking.
- (c) The multiplicity and sometimes the extravagance of the claims put forward after the strike has begun.
- (d) The absence of any effective organisation (except perhaps at Ahmedabad) to formulate the claims of the operatives and to secure respect for any settlement which may be made.
- (e) The increasing solidarity of employers and employed and the capacity of the operatives to remain on strike for considerable periods despite the lack of any visible organisation.

PREVENTION OF STRIKES.

Standardization of Wages.—Amongst the employers of labour there are strong organizations and the present tendency is for them to become more and more representative; but employers' associations have not yet evolved any standard scales of wages and individual employers are usually ignorant of how their rates compare with the wages given by others. The uncorrelated raising of wages in one factory is almost invariably seized upon as a grievance in other factories of the same class, and instances of strikes caused in this way are within the memory of all. The attempts made to standardise wages on a definite principle have hitherto been largely ineffective, though the Bombay Millowners' Association and more recently, we understand the Engineering Employers' Federation have begun exploring the ground in that direction. It appears to us that the continued insistence of our witnesses on the differences of machinery and conditions of labour in the various factories, however justified is liable to obscure the importance of a common practice in the scale of wages which if it is not reached by agreement amongst the employers will eventually be arrived at by the pressure from amongst the men at a greater sacrifice of industrial peace. We think the subject is one which merits the most careful consideration for all employers.

Trade Unions.—Amongst this heterogeneous labour force there have in Bombay and Ahmedabad gradually developed the beginning of a Trade Union movement. In most cases the unions are little more than strike committees consisting of a few officers and perhaps a few paying members around whom the rest rally in times of trouble. After work is resumed the union dwindles, and in most cases disappears.

Nominally there are in existence at the present moment—

- 48 Unions with 79,614 members in Bombay;
- 12 Unions with 20,863 members in Ahmedabad;
- 17 Unions with 8,254 members in the rest of the Presidency.

But apart from the Ahmedabad Unions it is certain that only a small proportion of the members are anything more than sympathisers and doubtful whether the financial position of any of them is in the least assured. In Bombay the strength and permanence of the Unions is so far exactly in proportion to the skill and attainments of the employees they seek to unite. The Postmen's Union and after that the various Workshop Unions are the most efficiently organised.

In Ahmedabad the Unions are well supported by the men and have attained complete recognition from the employers. They have besides overstepped the bounds of the individual factory and united the men on the basis of their employment, a form of organisation which Bombay so far shows no sign of reaching. All this has been achieved far too recently and rapidly to obscure the true motive power, the personalities of sympathisers not directly connected with the industry.

NEED FOR WISE ATTITUDE.

Attitude suggested towards Trade Unions.—The evolution of any means of preventing or adjusting strikes and trade disputes in such a floating and illiterate body, lacking and homogeneity, is exceedingly difficult, and we put forward such recommendations as we make with full recognition of their indecisive character. In the forefront of these recommendations we place a wise and statesmanlike attitude towards the nascent Trade Union movement. We are aware that any recommendations we make on this subject are little more than pious expressions of opinion, for the determination lies with the actual employers of labour. But we consider it would be such a misfortune to Indian industry for the trade unions to grow up in an atmosphere of irreconcilable hostility to capital that we desire to express these opinions frankly and in some detail. Trade Unionism in England is the history of a long and bitter struggle between the two partners in industry—a struggle in the first place against oppressive penal laws for the elementary right of association for the purpose of collective bargaining, and then for the recognition of the associations so formed. When critics fasten on the weak side of Trade Unionism in England—the refusal to recognise the importance of economical production, the insistence on wasteful and hampering factory practices, the deliberate restriction of output and other activities—they do not always try to diagnose the forces which have created these admitted ills; the intensity of the struggle for "recognition" and the fear of unemployment which dominated the labour situation before the days of organised unemployment relief. To-day thoughtful men on both sides of the industry are seeking for escape from a position which has been described as one where the employer pays as little as he can for as much as he can get and the workman does as little as he can for as much as he can get. We want to see industry in India prevented from drifting into such a position and one means thereto is the sound development of the Trade Union movement.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Unions and Sympathisers.—We are fully aware that the early days of a Trade Union movement are often full of difficulty. Strikes committees arise calling themselves Trade Unions and demanding the privileges of Trade Unions without any means of discharging the responsibilities thereof. Sympathetic friends unconnected with the industry or any industry, and consequently knowing nothing of the special difficulties involved, spring into notoriety. Strike leaders appear claiming the right to bargain but with no power to make the bargain respected. But these are the growing pains of Trade Unionism; it is far better to treat than

to inflame them. We therefore express the very sincere hope that there will be, neither on the part of the State, nor of industry, any hostility to the free evolution of the Trade Union movement. We specially deplore the victimisation in the mill or the factory of any workers who are active in the promotion of Unions. It may be that no such victimisation exists, but there is undoubtedly a widespread belief that it is practised and that Trade Union leaders are marked men, singled out for dismissal on the first opportunity. We equally deplore any general opposition to the enlistment of genuine sympathisers, unconnected with the industries concerned, for the purpose of forming and guiding Trade Unions. With the present widespread illiteracy, the lack of homogeneity, the migratory character of the working classes and the suspiciousness which these conditions must engender, it is often necessary that outside sympathisers should be entertained if the movement is to have any life whatsoever. There is sometimes an advantage in the entertainment of the outside sympathiser. The Trade Union official inside the mill or factory claims in practice, if not in theory, a position of privilege and receives it, because he is the man who can make trouble. This is destructive of factory discipline; the point might be reinforced by citing the experience of the Shop Stewards in England. The ideal to be aimed at is the gradual building up of a body of Trade Union Officials drawn from the ranks of the actual workers; but paid from Union funds and therefore independent of factory labour for their means of livelihood. Only such men can appreciate the intricacy of factory practice and thereby avoid the harassing of industry by the advancing of frivolous or impracticable demands. But until such a body of experienced Trade Union officials is built up the outside friends of Labour if he is a genuine friend of Labour and is not using his influence for other purposes is in present conditions a necessity. We urge further that employers should use such friends of Labour even though the unions they represent are of tenuous character, even though at best such unions represent only a small proportion of the employees concerned, as a channel for the receipt of genuine grievances demanding early redress. Every legitimate grievance has to be redressed at some time or other; if it is promptly redressed a minor remedy often suffices, but if it is allowed to fester in neglect then the sore becomes serious, drastic treatment is required and a legacy of unnecessary suffering is left.

(To be continued.)

DR. SYED MAHMUD.

TRANSFERRED TO BUXAR JAIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, April 15.
Dr. Syed Mahmud was transferred on the 14th instant from the Mozaffarpur Jail to Buxar Jail. The prisoners of the Buxar Jail generally fall victim to malaria fever. Buxar is awfully hot. Dr. Saheb has asked me to send his best wishes to all of his friends and relatives who have been, during his trial and after enquiring about his welfare. A bail has been operated on his left wrist. Letters and newspapers should be sent to him at the address of the Buxar Jail, C/o. the Superintendent of the Jail.

SWAMI BRAHMANANDA DEAD.

News has been received in Bombay that His Holiness Shri Swami Brahmananda, President, Shri Ram Krishna Mission, passed away at Calcutta after a short illness. He had been the President since the foundation of the mission by his fellow disciple, the late Swami Vivekananda.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY IN INDIA.

A DEMONSTRATION.

The last week, the Indian States and Eastern Agency, the Agents in India for the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, gave a demonstration of wireless telephony between Jamnagar and Mandvi, a seaport on the northern side of the Gulf of Cutch, the direct distance between the two stations was about seventy miles. His Highness the Maharaja Sahab of Cutch speaking from Mandvi conversed with His Highness the Maharaja Jamsahab at Jamnagar. The speech was strong and clear.

MEMORIALS IN CALCUTTA.

DAUBED WITH CHARCOAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 15.
The War Memorial, unveiled by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on 30th December, was disfigured last night by an unknown person, who daubed with charcoal the sides who tablets, bearing the names of those who were killed in the Great War.

The Blackhole (of Calcutta) Memorial, which was erected by Lord Curzon in 1902, has also been similarly treated.

REOPENING OF EMIGRATION

OPPOSITION BY TRINIDAD INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, April 15.
A special cable to the Associated Press from the Port of Spain, British Guiana, states that the Indian Deputation left Demerara on the 7th, after eight weeks' investigation. Petitions in the vernaculars were received about hardships, wages, and return passages. The Governor entertained the delegates and the United East Indian Association, under the Hon. Mr. Luchow, presented them a farewell address at Trinidad. The Indian Association, headed by Hon. Mr. Lala welcomed the Deputation and in an address opposed reopening of emigration until degrading conditions in many British colonies were rescinded. The Governor presided at the meeting. The delegates are leaving for London via New York on the 17th.

NAVSARI NEWS

NATIONAL WEEK ACTIVITIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, April 11.

It is after a very long interval that these notes on Navsari are published in these columns. The reason is not far to seek. Fortunately somehow or other, the very word "Chronicle" augments the dread of activity is almost the dread of publicity of the crooked ways of responsible institutions or people in your columns does indeed make matters straight—but unfortunately only for the time being. Even the headquarters at Baroda has to shirk off its drowsiness and be more vigilant and more exacting in its relations with the men on the spot. But as I said before the influence of the whip is short lived. The pity is that for matters to run smooth continuously constant goadings are at all necessary! Only temporary activity is the result of publicity here. Owing to a few notes that appeared in the former letters some activity and carefulness was visible in some of the institutions but unfortunately this enthusiasm was insincere and short-lived.

NATIONAL WEEK.

The National Week activities are going on with full force here as well as in the neighbouring villages and people have taken to putting on Khaddar in large numbers. In the Bazaar, in streets, in schools, in houses—in short in Hindoos, Moslems, Christians wherever the eyes happen to fall there is Khaddar everywhere. The purity and poetry of Khaddar is sufficient to strike the beholder with purity and patriotism and to rouse the people to play their honourable part in the history of this country. Foreign-cloth merchants are threatened with a crisis for foreign cloth has lost all charm for the people. Marriage season has set in and almost all marriages are distinctly marked by Khaddar. They are all Khaddar marriages. Leaving aside the wide spread of Khaddar, the enthusiasm of the propagandists as well as the people is on the whole not so great as during the last year. And what little enthusiasm is still seen is due to the personal attraction of Mahatma Gandhi who had won the hearts of one and all by his visit to this place. Before November last the presence of Parsa ladies was great in the Rantia-class. Now it is not the case. Even the meetings are not so thickly attended as in the last year. I will give an account of the National-Week activities the next week. For the present the activities are directed to enrol a great number of people as members of the Congress and to collect money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

MR. RAMDAS GANDHI AT NAVSARI.

Yesterday Messrs. Ramdas Mohanlal Gandhi and Praggi had gone to Karadi-Matwad in the vicinity of Navsari. The Congress workers, having learnt this news, managed to convene a public meeting in Navsari where it was expected Mr. Ramdas would speak. The new visitors by their presence in the neighbouring villages of Navsari added to the enthusiasm of the people. The meeting was held at six o'clock in the evening and it was thickly attended. Hearts were throbbing in the expectation of hearing any message that he might bring from Mahatmaji. Messrs. Ramdas and Praggi having failed to arrive at the expected time the organizers of the meeting soon arranged for speeches by various people on 'Khaddar and Swarajya', so that the people may not go home quite disappointed. The meeting was then adjourned for this morning.

By eight o'clock in the morning to-day the Luxman Hall was fully packed up with enthusiasts.

The President after taking the chair introduced Messrs. Ramdas and Praggi to the audience and said these were not the days for more words or stirring speeches; that what was wanted was not park-oratory but actions and solid permanent achievements. "We, thirty-three orators of Indians, can do anything that we want to do, but to-day we have to adopt non-violent non-cooperation as taught by Mahatmaji and to spread the use of Khaddar far and wide. When our well-intentioned and brave leaders have been incarcerated according to the sweet will of the bureaucracy it is our duty to follow their footsteps."

Next, Mr. Praggi spoke at some length on the prosecution of Mahatma Gandhi and the gross injustice done to him. He advised his hearers to encourage the art of handicrafts, which is so flourishing in Navsari, and to use Khaddar.

Then Mr. Ramdas Gandhi made a short speech, in the course of which he said, "It is for the first time that I have got up to speak in public. Circumstances are changed to-day. There is no sacrifice in mere speech; what is to-day wanted is action. Even so everyone of us cannot be a leader. Though I have not as yet quite fallen in public life, I can only ask you to remember the words of my father while going to prison. His message to India is, 'Use Indian-made goods, work at the Charkha and use home-spun and home-woven Khaddar.' Those of you who want to free him from the jail can only do so by acting according to his wish."

The President then explained to the audience the advantages of *Swadeshi* and thanked the visitors for their trouble. The meeting then terminated.

On the 11th instant His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Mohand Jungles near Dabra. But a good bag was obtained. His Excellency the Viceroy shot a fine cheetal and the total of the bag was 1 tiger, 1 panther, 3 cheetals and a sambar.—(A. P.)

With the advent of hot weather the old station, Baghdad Camp, has again been re-equipped where many military families who lately arrived from North India, have been quartered. (A. P.)

One hundred and twelve prisoners, including 16 females and 45 males, sentenced to life, have been released in Mysore in honour of the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Mysore. (A. P.)

PROHIBITED MEET-
ING AT LAHORE.

"MEETING NOT A PUBLIC ONE."

NOT LIKELY TO DISTURB
THE PEACE.PT. MALAVIYA'S REPLY
TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

The following is the text of the reply sent by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to Major Ferrar, District Magistrate, Lahore in reply to the prohibition order served on Dr. Gopichand prohibiting the meeting at Bradlaugh Hall.

Sir,
The senior Superintendent of Police interviewed me yesterday afternoon at about 3 p.m. about the meeting of the City Congress Committee at which I was to talk to the members of the Committee on the "Work before us." He then left to consult you and told me on his return that you had prohibited the meeting. He handed a letter to me to that effect and a formal order prohibiting the meeting was served on the convener Dr. Gopichand at about 6 p.m., the hour fixed for the meeting. On receipt of it, both he and I informed the members of the Congress Committee who had assembled in Bradlaugh Hall of the order and adjourned the meeting for the day, as there was not time enough to communicate with you regarding the order of prohibition. I have carefully considered the notice which you have served on Dr. Gopichand. The meeting that was to be held last evening is described in it as a public meeting.

Allow me to point out that the meeting was not a public meeting. The criterion of a public meeting laid down in the Seditious Meeting Act is that "it should be open to the public or to any class or portion of the public." This was the view adopted by the government when the conviction of Lala Rajpat Rai for holding a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee in dis- regard of your order was set aside. As I told the Superintendent of Police the meeting was not open to a single member of the public as such. It was open only to such persons as has been duly enrolled as members of the City Congress Committee and as would be able to produce their cards of membership which had been issued to them not for the purpose of the meeting, but at the time they were enrolled as members. A notice to this effect was published in the "Tribune" and "Bande Mataram."

Allow me also to point out that whether the meeting was a public one or not did not depend on the largeness or smallness of its membership. In support of this view I wish to draw your attention to the fact, that clause 3 of section 3 of the Seditious Meeting Act No. 6 of 1907 (first Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act) which laid down that "a meeting of more than 20 persons should be presumed to be a public meeting within the meaning of this act until the contrary is proved," was repealed when the present S. M. Act No. 7 of 1911 which has replaced the first act was passed.

But assuming for the sake of argument that the meeting was a public meeting, I wish to draw your particular attention to the fact that it is not every public meeting which can properly be prohibited in an area in which the Seditious Meetings Act has been put into force. In the course of the discussion which led to the passing of the Act of 1911 then Home member said "the Act only applies to public meetings of a certain kind—public meetings which are likely to lead to disturbances of the peace or public tranquillity." In other words to meetings which he described as "meetings of a dangerous class." But making due allowance for the fact that when you decided to prohibit the meeting you had to quote in your order the words used in sections 4 and 5, I request you to consider whether the facts of the case support the decision you have arrived at. Section 4 of the Act requires notice to be given of a public meeting "for furtherance or discussion of any subject likely to cause disturbance or public excitement." I think you will agree "public excitement" here means excitement which is likely to prove dangerous to public peace.

As I told the Superintendent of Police, the subject on which I was to talk to the members of the Congress Committee was the "Work before us." I thought you might be aware work before congressmen at present is the constructive programme adopted at Bardoli—preaching of non-violence, of unity among all sections of the community, of the duty of lifting up the depressed classes, of the promotion of manufacture and the use of home made cloth, of enlisting a crore of members of Congress, of explaining to them the object of the Congress—viz., attainment of Swarajya or full responsible government of India by all legitimate and peaceful means and the raising of funds for the work of the Congress. These subjects have been discussed at numerous public meetings in all parts of the country for a year and more. I have myself addressed several such meetings which were attended by over 5000 persons at Surat, Bombay, Benares and Allahabad. I addressed one such meeting at Amballa on the 11th instant. All these meetings were perfectly orderly and peaceful. And I feel certain that if I were to address a public meeting of ten thousand or more persons in Lahore or Amritsar there will be absolutely no public excitement in the sense of the Act and no disturbance of public tranquillity. But so far as the meeting of the Congress Committee which was held in a closed place and to which members were admitted by tickets was concerned, there was even less ground for any apprehension of a disturbance of public tranquillity. There were about 200 ladies present on the platform all members of the Congress Committee and the fact that the organisers of the meeting invited them to attend was an incontestable proof of the fact that they did

Opinions of the Day.

Attendance at the Polls.

"The Hindu"—In the House of Commons on March 31, Lieut.-Col. Archer-Shee (Finsbury, C. U.) introduced a Bill to promote the wider exercise of the Parliamentary franchise. The details of the Bill are interesting. The promoter of it explained that the Bill made it compulsory for electors to go to the poll at Parliamentary elections, though they need not vote. If no reasonable excuse could be shown, the electors who did not comply with the law would be liable to a fine of 10s. for the first offence and £1 for a second offence, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment in the second division—a statement which was received by the House with laughter. Col. Archer-Shee, continuing, said that in Holland a law something on these lines was working very well. The Bill met with some opposition, but the opposition was more of a sympathetic type than otherwise. Thus, Col. C. Lowther (Leeds, C. U.), opposing the Bill, suggested that a better penalty would be disfranchisement. The Bill was read the first time. It does not after all appear that the politically-minded classes are far more numerous in England than in India or that people there take greater interest in elections than here.

Dr. Syed Mahmud.

"The Swarajya"—One after another the officials of the Central Khilafat Committee are going to prison. It is now the turn of Dr. Syed Mahmud. The Magistrate of Muzaffarpore has awarded him six months' simple imprisonment. It has now become a feature with our magistrates to heap condemnation on political prisoners. Mr. T. W. Fridge, the Magistrate, who tried Dr. Syed Mahmud, admitted that the accused had laid special stress on non-violence. He went even so far as to say that Muzaffarpore was quieter after his speech than before. Is it not an anomaly that magistrates should thus eulogise Congressmen for their ungrudging services in the cause of peace and order, and at the same time commit them to prison? It is an unfortunate fact that the Government refuse to be told the error of their ways. Is it not blind folly to crowd the jails with men of the character and position of Dr. Syed Mahmud? Nothing more is needed to condemn the Government in the eyes of the world that the fact that they have thrust India's best citizens into prison. Will the Government ever see that the remedy is not in arrests and prosecutions, but in stamping out the cancer in their own system?

Sir Hamilton Grant on the Charka.
The "Hindu"—It will be an agreeable surprise for many to learn that a retired Anglo-Indian of the eminence and experience of Sir Daniel Hamilton, an ex-member of the Government of India during the Curzonian regime, is in complete agreement with Mahatma Gandhi regarding the unique value of the Charka for India's industrial and economic regeneration. As will be seen from the correspondence published elsewhere, extracted from the "Young India," Sir Daniel writes in reply to the Mahatma's letter appealing for sympathy on behalf of the spinning wheel in India, that from his own personal experience of Indian rural life he can say that "given a fair chance, with the help of modern finance, not only the spinning wheel but the handloom can compete successfully with steam-power, the reason being that the four months' labour which is now largely wasted in the agricultural off-season costs nothing." No yarn or cloth can be cheaper, he adds, than that which costs only the price of the raw material. Sir Daniel also agrees with Gandhi in his condemnation of evils of the factory system and says that the value of an industry should be gauged less by the dividends it pays to sleeping partners than by its effect on the bodies, souls and spirits of the people employed in it. The perusal of the letter must convince every one, European or Indian, that it is either economic ignorance political prejudice or national malice that works in the minds of the detractors of the spinning wheel. It need hardly be said that it is the absence of the two conditions of success, according to Sir Hamilton, a fair chance and financial support, that stands in the way of the success of the movement.

not at all think that there was any possibility of a disturbance of peace. You have evidently felt an apprehension because of the date of the meeting. Allow me to say, that the Congress meeting was attended by about fifteen thousand persons was held at Amritsar in December, 1919, not far from Jallianwala Bagh at a time when the wounds caused to public feeling by the tragic events in that Bagh and in various parts of the Punjab were fresh and yet no untoward incident occurred there. I venture to say that no disturbance is likely to occur at any public meeting convened to the Congress Committee, unless some very special cause of provocation should arise.

A meeting of the City Congress Committee been convened for this evening at Bradlaugh hall at 5 p.m. I have been asked to attend it in order to place my view before the Committee. The considerations mentioned above have made it clear that a meeting like the one proposed cannot be regarded as one of a dangerous class, which alone the Act permits to be prohibited. May I also add that unnecessary interference with the elementary rights of citizens is more likely to promote disaffection than the holding of any number of such meetings as the one under discussion.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ENTERTAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 14.

A select gathering of Lahore politicians, co-operators and non-cooperators attended this afternoon a tea-party given by Bakshi Tokchand, a leading Vakil of Lahore in honour of Pandit Malaviya where a full and free discussion took place on the present political situation.

Pandit Malaviya left Lahore to-night for Lyallpur.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY, April 17.
Banks closed: Easter Monday.

TUESDAY, April 18.

Native Stock and Share Brokers' Assn., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Dalal Street, 4 p.m.;
Ori. Genl. Meetings of the Sassoon Sgr. and W. Co. and the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., 3, Forbes Street, 4 p.m. and 4.15 p.m., respectively.
Phillips and Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, 314, Hornby Road, 3.30 p.m.
Bradi Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Home Street, 4.30 p.m.
Swami Satya Deva lectures on "Eleven Years of Political Experience in India," Marwadi, Vidyalaya, 6.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 19

The annual genl. meeting of the Society for protection of Children in Western India, Municipal Hall, Crutchebank Road, 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KHEAS—At "Mogul House," 71, Frere Road, Port, Bombay, Koz. Depadar, Mgh. Awan, Shaanashai 1291 Yedijirdi, Saturday, the 15th April, 1922 noon Bai Shrinipal eldest daughter of the late Jamsheji, Sahraji, Sahraji Kharg of Aden and wife of Peshawar Burjorjee Sahraji, E.C.R.A., P.S.S., etc. (London), Chief Accountant, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd. and mother of Burzor, the late Jamsheji and Kalkhshero and Sahraji Phirozshah Kharg, B.A., aged 62 of Chronic Dysentery.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All Volunteers in the Girgaum Ward who are willing to have Khadi on the 18th inst. (the Gandhi-Day) are requested to be present at the Committee's office, New Bhatwadi Road, Government Mansions to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7.30 A.M. (S.T.)

THE CATHOLIC GENERAL HOSPITAL.

There will be a Public Meeting of the Catholics of Bombay at Xavier's College to-day (Monday) at 5.30 P.M. to inaugurate the Catholic General Hospital Society.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

GANDHI-DAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 P.M. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhalal, Perin Norroji, Messrs. B. F. Bharucha, Zohoor Ahmed, Abdul Ghani, Qamar Ahmed, Aleneed H.S. Khatri, Lakshmidas R. Talwar and others will address on "Gandhi-Day," Seth M. M. H. J. Chotani will preside.

INDIA AND MAHATMA GANDHI.

A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) on Sri Cutchi Dasa Owal Jain Mahajanwadi Khadak, Mandir. Messrs. Mansukhlal Rajivbhai Mehta, Momen Ali Marmaduke Pichhal, Jatur Ahmed, Rajivbhai, Lavji Chavdar and others will speak on "India and Mahatma Gandhi." Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha will preside. Special seats are reserved for ladies.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

"11 YEARS' POLITICAL EXPERIENCE IN INDIA."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) 18th at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Swami Satya Deva will speak on "Eleven Years of Political Experience in India." This will be Swami's last address of the season.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN W. INDIA.

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Society will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall on Wednesday (the 19th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

MEETING IN AID OF SURAT NATIONAL FUND.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday the 23rd inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when there will be a Variety Programme consisting of short addresses, Bhajans, Gauri Nandani Songs, recitations, etc. Tickets can be had from Mr. Bharucha, Apollo Street, between 12.30 and 2.30 p.m. Proceeds will be given to the Surat National School Fund.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Wednesday, the 19th inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the quarter ended the 31st March 1922, 1336 patients attended the Dispensary in all of whom 671 were males, 429 females and the rest 236 were children. The average daily attendance of patients was 12 patients a day.

The caste distribution of the patients is as under:—703 Parses; 574 Hindus; 32 Muslims and 1 Anglo-Indian.

Prof. H. L. Raji, of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, visited the Dispensary during the period under report.

The hours of the Dispensary are as usual, i.e. from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. (Std. Time) excepting Sundays and Bank Holidays.

THE KAPOLE CONFERENCE.

The All-India Kapole Conference came to a close on Saturday evening after three days' deliberations. On the last day's sitting the Conference passed several important resolutions relating to communal interests among which were also one prohibiting infant marriage. There was some discussion on building low-cost dwellings for the poor class of the community and a resolution was passed to this effect urging the rich of the community to open their purse for the purpose. At this stage, a building at Kumbharwadi which could accommodate about 34 families was announced to have been given away in memory of Mr. Narandas Devdas; also a plot of land measuring 10,200 square yards as secured by some members of the community for the purpose.

The usual votes of thanks to the President and Reception Committee terminated the proceedings.

JAIN PATRIOTS.

THEIR SERVICES TO COUNTRY.

BOMBAY JAINS' CONGRATULATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Cutchi Jain Association, public meeting of the Jain Community was held last night in the hall of the Cutchi Dasa Owal Jain Pathshala, at Bhat Bazzar, Mandvi, to congratulate Mahatma Gandhiji, Muni Maharaj Jayavijayaji, Mandlacharya Kamalsuriji and Pandit Arjunlal Shethi on their great services to the Motherland and the Jain Religion, when Professor Khushal T. Shah presided. There was a fair number of Jains present on the occasion. At the outset Ben. Govardhan entertained the audience with a national song.

Professor K. T. Shah in opening the proceedings said that they all knew the significance of to-night's meeting. He, then, called upon Mr. M. G. Kapadia to move the first resolution.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MAHATMA.

Mr. M. G. Kapadia moved:—
That this meeting of the Jain Community of Bombay respectfully congratulates Mahatma Gandhiji, the greatest saint of modern India, on his being sentenced by Government to a very heavy term of six years' imprisonment for rendering the greatest and unparalleled services to the Motherland, and urges the Jain Community to follow his great teaching of non-violence, subscribe to the Tilak Swarajya Fund, become members of the National Congress and strive their utmost for the spread and popularisation of the Charkha and the Khadar.

Mr. Kapadia said the resolution he moved signified the object of their meeting that night. Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest preacher of non-violence that India had produced ever.

Speaking about the Tilak Swarajya Fund, he said, it was the duty of the Jains to contribute their mite to the Tilak Swarajya Fund. No doubt, Bombay had well responded to the call of the country, still they should swell it as far as possible. Lastly he appealed to them to wear nothing but Khaddar. (Applause).

Mr. Kanji Karamsey Master seconded the resolution. Pandit Lalani in supporting the resolution said that as a non-co-operator he would ask the members of the Jain Community to follow the injunctions of Swarajya.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Kanji said, moved:—
That this meeting also congratulates Muni Maharaj Jayavijayaji, Mandlacharya Kamalsuriji and Pandit Arjunlal Shethi for their services to the Motherland and religion, and urges all other Jain Sadhus to come out of their paternal upashrayas to preach the message of the Lord Mahavir, viz. Ahimsa (non-violence) and Swadeshi for the uplift of our Motherland and religion, sacrificing their comforts, sinking in oblivion at this juncture all the minor disputes and differences and cheering their misguided activities in direction of preparing new Charkas.

Mr. Shivji said when their great Muni Maharaj Jayavijayaji, Mandlacharya Kamalsuriji, and Pandit Arjunlal Shethi were rendering great services to the Motherland, the Jain Community, he regretted to say, remained unmoved. The Jains of Bombay had lost too great opportunity at the time when the Jain were being called with their leaders like Shrut C. R. Doss and Pandit Nairu, when these leaders were incarcerated the members of the Jain Community were busily engaged counting their Ruppes, annas and pias. He hoped that they could not merely pass the resolution with acclamation, but would carry it out to its very letter.

Mr. B. N. Maheshri seconded the resolution said that when Pandit Arjunlal was incarcerated by the Government, it was a great regret that the Jains in their community did not care to move a resolution to that effect and it was Mrs. Besant who moved it in the Congress Mandap. That incident reflected no credit on the Jain community. He hoped that every Jain would consider it his religion to follow the teachings of Mahatma Gandhiji. Every Jain while congratulating the Muni mentioned in the resolution should join the non-cooperation movement and boycott all foreign cloth and wear Khaddar.

Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta in supporting the above resolution narrated his experience in jail-life. Though he was in jail for only three days still he learnt a good deal there. In the first place when he asked for a newspaper it was not given him by the jailor on the plea of revised rules of the jail. They were told that Mahatma Gandhi did not ask for newspapers, which was a wrong information circulated among them. Formerly it was considered by some Members that the jail life was a terrible task, but the fact that their great leaders, proceeded to the goals, showed that the "Jains" were no longer afraid of jails. He appealed to the Jain community to support the Swadeshi movement and wear no other dress than Khaddar.

The resolution was declared passed.

PROF. K. T. SHAH.

Professor K. T. Shah in winding up the proceedings of the meeting said he did not wish to repeat what had already been spoken to them. The Government in incarcerating the Mahatma had lost one of its greatest friend. The Government had committed a great blunder in arresting Mahatma Gandhiji. There was not a single leader who now did not comprehend the true significance of Swarajya. He hoped that the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi would be carried out by them in toto. They should bear in mind that their Government would not bless them with the boon of Swarajya in a cheerful manner. But they would have to carry on a vigorous campaign. If to-day the Government and its benches would not care for the Mahatma's teachings, a time would come and

Correspondence Summarised.

SEARCHLIGHT writes in the course of a long letter to ask for an explanation for the rise in the cost of the Bene Israel Orphanage building, which shows a difference of Rs. 60,000 between the estimates and the actual costs, the writer says that a proper explanation has long been overdue and appeals to the General Secretary and Treasurer of the Bene Israel Conference to furnish one at an early date, as otherwise public confidence of the community and its co-operation cannot, he thinks, be secured for the larger schemes of housing, etc., contemplated by the Conference.

DEMISE OF A BAGDAD PIR.

ZIARAT CEREMONY ON TUESDAY.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri writes to say:—
"The news has been received from Bagdad of the demise of His Holiness Pir Syed Abdul Salam Effendi Al-kadri, brother of the late Nageeb of Bagdad. The 'Ziarat' Ceremony will take place on behalf of His Holiness Pir Syed Ibrahim Saifuddin Effendi Al-kadri of Bagdad, at 9 a.m. (B.T.) on Tuesday the 18th instant in the Jumma Masjid, Bombay.
Moslems are expected to attend the Ceremony."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.
The Western disturbance has caused some further rain locally in Kashmir and North Punjab Plains and a few falls in the South-East Punjab Hills and North-West Frontier Provinces. Thunder showers have occurred in South Tenasserim.

Chief amounts:—Kawalpindi a quarter of an inch, Khushab one and a half, Kuduakana a half.

Forecast:—Extension into Kumaon Hills and decrease in the Punjab plains.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

The new session of the Muslim University School, Aligarh commences from the first of the next month. (May) Gentlemen intending to send their children to Aligarh are requested to write to the Headmaster as soon as possible so that their seats may be kept reserved both in the Boarding House and the class room. Boys arriving late are liable to suffer a heavy loss of their study. Special food arrangements may be made for the new boys if the parents communicate their desire to the Headmaster.

WESAKHA CELEBRATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.
The three sacred festival in commemoration of the Birth, Enlightenment and Parinibbana of the Buddha Sakya Muni will be held on Wednesday, the 10th May next at the Sri Dharma Rajika Vihara, Calcutta, and also at the holy precincts of the Future Buddha was born 2546 years ago, at the hallowed site, Buddhagaya where the Bodhisatva became the supremely enlightened Buddha 2541 years ago, and at Kusinara where the Blessed One passed away 2466 years ago.

The Executive Committee of the Maha Bodhi Society requests both Buddhists and Hindus would send their contributions to the Hon'y. Treasurer, Maha-Bodhi Society, 46, Baniapukur Lane, Intally, Calcutta.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

The Gujarat Vidyapith will declare the Snabak and Prachin examinations results on 8th proximo, and the Vinita examination result on 15th idem.

The Gujarat Vidyapith will hold a convocation on 12th June, 1922 to confer degrees. Candidates intending to take their degrees on the day should apply to the Registrar on or before 25th proximo.

CASE AGAINST CONGRESS WORKER.

The District Magistrate of Karachi has issued a notice under section 103 against Mr. Ali Mahomed a Congress worker to show cause why he should not be asked to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000, and also to produce two respectable persons of the Karachi District to stand sureties for his good conduct for a period of 12 months, because he had made speeches at Mirpur Sakro on the 4th and 6th of March last and which could come under section 124-A.

The case comes up for hearing before the D.M., Karachi on the 20th instant.

ALLEGED POLICE HIGHHANDEDNESS AT GAUHATI.

The Assistant Secretary, District Congress Committee, Gauhati, writes:—
"The police here seem to be over-active in ferreting out cyclostyle machine which help the publication of the manuscript bulletin, the 'Congress.' Recently 7 houses were searched evidently for this purpose. On the 19th ult, one head constable with some other constables raided the house of Sjt. Sambhunnath Goswami, a practising muktair, the ladies of the family and a boy of 12 were the only inmates of the house present at that time. The police did not show any search warrant but vehemently threatened the inmates with search of the house if no cyclostyle machine was produced; and eventually managed to extort a wooden frame of a machine.

On the 10th ulto, one volunteer, Tarani by name, was arrested.

sure to come when they would properly understand them.

Speaking about the second resolution, he said he was glad that they had appreciated the services of their great Ja'n Muni. As a Jain he wanted to say that as long as they could achieve their object they should cling to non-violence, (Cheers.) A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings late in the night.

MAHAVIRA JAYANTI.

CELEBRATION IN SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, April 13.
The birthday of Lord Mahavir, the last of the Tirthankaras of the Jains, was celebrated at Surat with great enthusiasm. Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta of Kathiawad, was specially invited to attend the celebrations. A big meeting of all classes of Jains was held in the chok of the Dada Sahab's Temple, where non-Jains were also present in a great number. All the local leaders, including Mr. Edrus, Dr. Ghia, Mr. Dayaji and others attended the meeting. A large number of ladies were also present. Dr. Amichand was in the chair. After introducing Mr. Mansukhlal to the audience, the president asked him to address the meeting.

Mr. Mansukhlal addressing the gathering said that the 13th day of the first part of Chaitra (Sudi) was the birthday of Lord Mahavira, who was born 2,520 years ago in a small town in Magadha (the present Behar). His father, Siddhartha was the king of a not very big state in Behar. At an early age Mahavira renounced the world and lived the life of a perfect ascetic. After leading such a life for 12 years, Mahavira gave to the world a new religion called Jainism, the chief aim of which was to spread the principle of Ahimsa—"non-violence." At that time there obtained widely in India, the practice of sacrificing animals in religious ceremonies, and Mahavira laboured hard to put a stop to such a cruel custom. During his lifetime he was able to put an end to it. If one carefully studied Jain manuscripts, one could see that he was the greatest religious reformer of that age. Mr. Mansukhlal then drew the attention of the audience to the fact that what Lord Mahavira did 2,500 years ago, Mahatma Gandhi was doing to, a small extent at present. He said just as Mahatma Gandhi was doing his utmost for the depressed classes, Lord Mahavira also did in his times. The Jains, while surpassing all the religions in non-violence, also discouraged caste and religious distinctions. Mr. Mehta then described the voluntary and other sufferings of Mahavira. He said that present day materialists believed teachings about absolute truth and non-violence to be impracticable, but thanks to Mahatmaji one can see that these teachings can be practised in life as any other sublime virtues.

After describing Mahavira's life and after drawing a parallel between the teachings and practices of Mahavira and Mahatma Gandhi Mr. Mansukhlal laid stress on soul-force which Mahavira attained and taught about. He said that Mahavira did not believe in the theory of God, being the creator of all, but believed that the soul and Karma were the causes of this universe. Mr. Mansukhlal said that it was said in Jain canons that only the Kshatriyas could by nature be the Tirthankaras or the prophets of the Jain religion. The principle at the bottom of this belief was that only the warrior community possessed that strength of the mind which was essential to renounce the world and its pleasures. The weak could not develop soul force as a warrior could. Mr. Mehta said that though Mahatma Gandhi was a Vaishnava by birth he was a Jain as well because he was not only preaching, but actually leading a life of a true Jain. Mr. Mansukhlal said that Mahatma Gandhi was a great admirer and in a way follower of Lord Mahavira. He gave the history of how Mahatma Gandhi became an admirer of Jainism, through his (Mr. Mehta's) late brother, Shrinad Rajchandra, whom Mr. Mehta held in high respect, and who according to Mahatmajiji, possessed better religious perception than Count Tolstoi. Mr. Mehta appealed to the Jain audience to help Mahatmajiji's non-violent non-cooperation movement on religious grounds. Jains were bound to give their help to Mahatmajiji's movement.

Coming to the question of Swadeshi, he said that Jains were acting contrary to the teachings of their religion in wearing silk and mill clothes, as there was Ahimsa, in preparing those cloths. In closing his speech Mr. Mehta congratulated the non-violent non-cooperators on their marvellous sacrifice and bravery. He compared them with the old Kshatriyas, who secured death when faced with dishonour. Out of the present movement, a community of spiritual Kshatriyas was being evolved, who would prove to the world, that soul-force possessed more strength than brute-force, of which men like O'Dwyer, Craddock and Sydenham talked.

After Mr. Mansukhlal other gentlemen, including Mr. Edrus and Mr. Dayaji spoke on the subject. Both of them said that they, who were non-Jains, realised the innate beauty of the Jain religion from Mr. Mansukhlal's lecture. After thanks to the chair and the lecturer the proceeding terminated.

Mr. Mansukhlal was invited by the local Congress Committee to deliver a lecture on "Non-violent non-cooperation," which he delivered on the 10th instant before a mass meeting held on the bank of the Tapi river.

2ND DIVISIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Second Divisional Co-operative Conference will meet at Belgaum on 13th and 14th May. The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Minister will preside.

A correspondent from Roha wires under date April 13:—
The opening ceremony of the K. E. Society's Roha High School was successfully carried out on the 12th inst. Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Collector of Colaba before a distinguished audience performed the ceremony.

Mr. Bhat read the report of the Society reviewing its last three years' work and appealed to the public for their support.

The President Rao Sahab Dandekar then announced that the school will be named after Mr. Mahendral who contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Society for conducting the school.

SCOTTISH CUP FINAL.

GREENOCK MORTON BEAT GLASGOW RANGERS.

LONDON, April 15.
In the Scottish Association Cup final played at Glasgow, Greenock Morton beat Glasgow Rangers by one goal to nil. The game was played before about 60,000 spectators in fine weather with a high wind blowing. Right from the start play was most exciting. After twelve minutes Gourlay scored for Greenock Morton. The Rangers were handicapped by an injury to Cunningham, who had to be removed to the infirmary with a broken jaw. In the closing minutes of the game Rangers attacked fiercely, but met with a stoneval defence. Correction to Friday's result:—Alexandra beat Darlington seven to three, not Walsall as erroneously reported.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
In the Scottish Football League, Motherwell beat Aberdeen by three goals to nil.

COVERED COURT CHAMPIONSHIP.

GOBERT RETAINS TITLE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
In the Challenge Round of the Queen's Club Covered Courts Championship, the Frenchman Gobert the holder, beat Norton 4-6, 6-1, 6-8, 6-4, 6-2.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

(Reuters' Special Service.)

LONDON, April 14.
The following are Association football results of to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.
Burnley 1, Liverpool 1; Chelsea 1, Aston Villa nil; Everton 6, Huddersfield 2; Manchester City 1, Birmingham nil; Newcastle United 1, Bradford City 2; Preston North End 1, Middlesbrough 1; Sunderland 6, Bolton Wanderers 2; Tottenham Hotspur 9, Oldham Athletic 1.

SECOND DIVISION.
Barnsley 2, Notts Forest nil; Blackpool 3, Stoke 2; Bury 2, Wolverhampton 1; Hull City nil, Sheffield Wednesday nil; Leeds United 2, Fulham nil; Notts County 2, Rotherham nil; Port Vale 1, Leicester City 1; South Shields 3, Derby County 1; West Ham United 1, Clapton Orient 2.

THIRD DIVISION NORTHERN.
Aldington 2, Stockport nil; Crewe Alexandra 7, Walsall 3; Durham City 2, Nelson nil; Grimsby 1, Lincoln City 1; Rochdale 4, Wigan Borough 2; Southport 21, Barrow nil; Tranmere Rovers 2, Chesterfield nil; Wrexham 2, Stalybridge nil.

THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN.
Brentford 4, Brighton and Hove Albion nil; Bristol Rovers nil, Southampton nil; Charlton Athletic nil, Reading 1; Gillingham nil, Newport 2; Merthyr Town nil, Exeter City nil; Millwall 1, Plymouth Argyle 1; Portsmouth 3, Swansea nil; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Luton nil; Southend United 1, Swindon Town 2. In the match played at Copenhagen the Corinthians beat the combined Danish team by five goals to nil.

LONDON, April 15.
The football matches played to-day and the results are as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.
Aston Villa 2, Bolton Wanderers 1; Bradford City 1, Birmingham 2; Burnley 5; Manchester City 2, Chelsea 1; Sunderland nil, Liverpool 3; Cardiff 1, Manchester United nil, Oldham Athletic 3, Middlesbrough nil, Blackburn Rovers 1, Newcastle United 3, West Bromwich Albion nil, Preston North End 1, Huddersfield 1, Sheffield United 1, Everton nil, Tottenham Hotspur 2, Woolwich Arsenal nil.

SECOND DIVISION.
Barnsley 4, Hull City 1, Blackpool nil, Port Vale 1, Bristol City 2, Clapton Orient 1, Bury 1, Sheffield Wednesday 2, Derby County 2, Crystal Palace nil, Leicester 1, Rotherham nil, Notts County 1, Coventry 1, South Shields 1, Bradford nil, Stoke 1, Notts Forest 1, West Ham United 1, Fulham nil, Wolverhampton Wanderers nil, Leeds United nil.

THIRD DIVISION NORTHERN.
Darlington 1, Stockport nil, Grimsby 2, Accrington 1, Halifax 1, Chesterfield 2, Hartlepool United 2, Ashington 1, Rochdale 2, Nelson 2, Southport nil, Lincoln City nil, Stalybridge 4, Durham County 3, Tranmere Rovers nil, Wrexham nil, Walsall 1, Crewe Alexandra nil, Wigan Borough 1, Barrow 2.

THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN.
Exeter 1, Brentford nil, Gillingham 1, Brighton and Hove Albion nil, Luton 2, Charlton Athletic nil, Merthyr Town 2, Queen's Park Rangers nil, Millwall nil, Aberdeen nil, Newport County 2, Northampton 2, Plymouth Argyle 1, Southampton nil, Portsmouth nil, Norwich City 1, Southend United 2, Reading nil, Swansea 3, Bristol Rovers 1, Swindon Town nil, Watford 3.

QUEEN'S CLUB LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
The following are the results of the Queen's Club Lawn Tennis Challenge Rounds: Miss Folman the holder beat Mrs. Craddock 6-2 6-1; Doust and Lycett beat Davidson and Mavrogordato 8-6, 6-1, 6-3.
In the mixed final Lycett and Miss McKare beat Watt and Mrs. Craddock 6-2, 6-2. Fisher and Mrs. Peacock the holders did not defend their title.

NORTON BEAT LYCETT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
In the Queen's Club Covered Court Singles Semifinal Championships Lycett beat Ramsdell 6/3 6/3 6/3 and Norton beat Lycett who retired in the third set.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED BRIBE TO MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

The Government of Bombay.

Amrudin Salehoy Tayabji.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)
This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the decision of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, who had acquitted the accused.

The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns.

His Lordship the Chief Justice in his judgment, after stating what he considered to be the law in the case and what he considered to be the proper inference to be drawn from the evidence, observed, it remains to be considered whether the appeal should be allowed and the accused convicted. If I had been the trying Magistrate I should not have taken a very serious view of the conduct of the accused considering all the circumstances of the case. If I had convicted I should not have imposed a heavy penalty, if it had been only a fine, I would have discharged the accused with a caution. Sitting to hear an appeal by Government from the order of acquittal considering that my brother Shah is acquiescing in his favour by suggesting that he might be able to secure for himself or for some chummy a monetary advantage. If he had been only a rascal he should have known that nothing could be more likely to damage his case.

JUSTICE SHAH'S REMARKS.

Justice Shah after discussing the evidence in the case observed:—Taking a broad general view of all the facts and circumstances of the case, I think the complainant was justified for feeling suspicious about the accused's intention, but he was not justified in inferring as he did by the time Mr. Kirpalani arrived on the scene, that the accused had offered him a bribe of Rs. 5,000. The case against the complainant is not free from doubt and difficulty. On the whole I am not satisfied that there was any offer of a bribe, nor am I satisfied that there was any instigation to the complainant to do something which is prohibited by section 161 I. P. Code. It is not clear that the instigation if any was to make the complainant agree to accept or to attempt to obtain the sum as a motive or reward for any official act. For these reasons I am of opinion that the appeal fails and must be dismissed. I desire to make it clear that I do not wish to be understood as approving of the conduct of the accused in any sense, even taking it in the light most favourable to him. All that I hold is that the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged have not been made out and that is all that I am concerned with in this appeal.

CORONER'S COURT.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

At the Coroner's Court, on Sunday morning, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of one Rewoolal who died on account of her having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a private victoria driven by Mr. Framroz Mancherji Daroovala, a medical student, on the 15th inst. at 9.30 p.m. on the 15th instant.

Inspector Nayampalli led the evidence, while Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the suspect.

The evidence showed that the deceased was walking along Duncan Road together with one Thana Mussos, a shoemaker, at about 8.30 p.m. on the left side. A crowd was seen near Goujir Street and the deceased was found lying on the footpath. A victoria was on the proper side of the road. The deceased was run over by the victoria driven by the suspect along Duncan Road towards Null Bazar. The victoria was going at an ordinary speed. The right front and rear wheels passed over her neck. The carriage stopped about 15 paces from the place of occurrence. The deceased was immediately removed to the hospital, where Dr. Joseph H. A. Donnell and the House Surgeon, examined her body. She died immediately after admission.

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PUBLIC MEETING

UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES
OF THE

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS
COMMITTEE

AND THE

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

AT

MARWADY VIDALAYA HALL

ON

MONDAY, the 17th at 6 p.m.

Subject:—"GHANDI-DAY."

President—Seth M. M. H. J.

CHHOTANI.

Speakers—Srimati Avantikabai Gokhalay, Miss Perin Nowroji, Messrs. Zhoor Ahmed, Qumar Ahmed, B. P. Bharucha, Abdul Ghani, Lakshmidas, R. Tairsee, Ahmed H. S. Khatri and others.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, April 15, 1922.

NO DIFFICULTY.

A correspondent, Mr. S. D. Nadkarni of Karwar, asks us for a solution of the following "difficulty"—a statement of which was sent to Mahatma Gandhi but alas! too late to obtain an answer from him.

In the Congress Volunteer pledge there are the words "With God as Witness," "Calling God to Witness," or words to that effect. Now suppose a man believes in each and every item of the national programme, but does not believe in God—or in other words he is at once a Nationalist and a Rationalist (or freethinker), what do you advise such a one to do with regard to volunteering and the pledge? That the case put is not a remote or a merely hypothetical one can be seen from the fact that in India and Burma besides freethinkers of the modern persuasion there are traditionally atheistic sects like the Jains and the Buddhists whose faiths do not include a belief in God (or who we may say are born atheists), but who, especially the former, have been the pioneers of humanitarianism, as witness the numerous Jain humanitarian enterprises like *pinjrapols*, anti-animal-sacrifice campaigns, etc., etc.

That is the "difficulty" which so exercises the mind of our correspondent. He asks us for "a solution such as would have emanated from the Mahatma." That, of course, it is not in our capacity to give, nor do we see the crying need of a solution since the problem must have been already solved within the heart and mind of every Indian man or woman before he or she decides to join the Congress. Are we to acquiesce in evil conditions for ourselves and for our fellow-men, are we to accept every detail of the present order as necessary and inevitable, to consider the brotherhood of man as unattainable and universal progress as a madman's dream? For anyone who blindly acquiesces in the existing order, accepts the doctrine that whatever is right and puts a barrier between him and his human brothers, this difficulty, we can understand, might seem insuperable. We can understand that people who acknowledge and perceived no hope for human nature as a whole might in a sort of despair, turn their fund of benevolence to dumb creatures, while tolerating horrible injustice in the very structure of their own society, but that is not humanitarianism; it is inhumanity. Such people do not join the Congress. They are always "Moderates."

The Indian national movement at the present day is based on hope—hope for every class and community, hope for every race and nation, hope for all mankind. Such hope in an oppressed and subject nation connotes belief in a Supreme Power of Goodness and of Mercy, unseen and unseeable, above all visible powers whether for good or evil, which supports and strengthens, and in the end gives victory to, every earnest persevering effort for the good of men. Such belief cannot possibly be dissociated from a movement, utterly devoid of hatred and the thought of violence, which yet aims and strives with zeal for

human progress. The very cry for freedom and for equal rights is a confession of belief in a Higher Law than those which men have made, which all of them are based more or less upon the axiom that might is right. That hope and that belief of ours, and that obedience to a Higher Law which all men know instinctively, though most of them do not obey it, are all implicit in the name of God, which Congress Volunteers are asked to take upon their lips when they make pledge of loyalty. By what other Power can they take pledge of loyalty than the All-good and the All-merciful, the only Absolute, whose judgment all men, governors and governed, have to face? To take an oath in the name of any other power would be take an infinitely lower and less universal human standpoint, and would be to let in persons cherishing a narrower ideal and more selfish standard of behaviour. It would be to jeopardise our unity.

We do not see how anybody in whose heart the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi had aroused sincere response, anybody who had grasped the spirit of the present movement and espoused its hope, could possibly object to the form of the pledge exacted from the volunteers. We do not believe that any volunteer has ever raised objection to it; and, that being so, we must regard our correspondent's difficulty as lacking what the French call "actuality." It will be time enough to seek an answer to his question when that question arises in practice.

EFFECT AND CAUSE.

Reuter's agency has suddenly assured us that certain Press criticisms which the message quotes, reflect the situation in Persia. Previous to this sudden assurance we had recently been told little or nothing of what was passing in Persia and had, therefore, been compelled, (as is usual in matters relative to the Orient outside India) to bring conjecture into play with rumour and from these to construct an appreciation of the situation. When we were told that the Shah of Persia projected a visit to Europe the other day we were just the least bit intrigued. For the Shah had visited Europe only a few short months previously and so, unexplained, his wanderlust seemed to us a trifle mysterious. We knew the Shah of Persia to be in some respects a prudent man, and we had received hints also that the situation in Persia was not such as would tempt a prudent man to linger longer than he was compelled to linger as a ruler, at Teheran. We knew also that the Persians, ever since the terms of the Anglo-Persian agreement had been made known, were a people incensed almost to the point of frenzy. Nor were we without sympathy with their anger. For the Anglo-Persian agreement designed to make of Persia as docile a feudatory state as any in India. And from sources official and non-official there had reached India from time to time interestingly vague suggestions that the Russian Soviets were reaping "influence" where the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the South-Persian Rifles had sown. Now we are permitted to learn that the Persians are bitterly incensed at what they deem the attempts at betrayal of the country on the part of the Shah, his Ministers, and the Majlis. We are, however, a little surprised that the latest messages regarding Persia sent by Reuter's agency do not contain many references indicating the growth of Bolshevik influence in this ancient Kingdom. Information on this point will perhaps be vouchsafed us later.

It is the old story—a story as old as the history of international rivalry and intrigue. The East has most frequently been its theatre of recent decades. And even in the past few years we have been treated to revivals of the drama in several Eastern settings. Afghanistan, Turkey and Persia have more than once provided the background. In Afghanistan the plot developed surprisingly. Amir Abdur Rahman feared Tsarist Russian aggression and so concluded a treaty with the Government of India—which treaty those who reigned after him regarded as humiliating but a painful necessity if Afghanistan was to live. His grandson, Amir Amanulla Khan feared aggression from India. For one thing there was the Anglo-Persian Agreement. For another, there was great talk of a railway linking the Persia of the Agreement with British Baluchistan and India. There were other reasons also which gave Amir Amanulla Khan to doubt the good faith of his grandsire's Allies, while Bolshevik emissaries at Kabul assured him that Soviet Russia had no desire for territorial expansion but sought only friendship, trade and peace. The Bolsheviks also doubtless promised to support Afghanistan against British aggression. There followed the Afghan War and, later, the Afghan treaty which removed all semblance of restraint from India

over the Afghan Amir. To-day the Amir of Afghanistan is better disposed to Moscow than to Simla. The story as it was repeated in Persia developed similarly. Sykes and the South Persian Rifles sought to impose an agreement which would have made of Persia a vassal State. Till then Persia had been well-disposed towards the British. This disposition was attributable to the same motives which prompted Amir Abdur Rahman to conclude his treaty with Sir Sepel Griffin—fear of Tsarist aggression and a desire for support against this ever-present danger. When Tsarist Russia died and the Soviets came to power their ambassadors met with as great a measure of success in Teheran as in Kabul, and to-day the Persian Press denounces the "crimes and tyrannies" of the British in Persia. While Bolshevik "influence" reigns supreme at Teheran and the Shah is a prudent fugitive in Europe. And as it was in Persia and Afghanistan so was it in Turkey. The Young Turks feared Tsarist aggression and intrigue, looked to Britain for support. This was denied them—most foolishly it was denied them. They then turned to Germany who saw that her Berlin-Baghdad Railway ambitions might best be achieved by treating Turkey more sympathetically than did Britain. The Great War followed and Turkey was on the point of being thrown to the wolves when the Kemalists rose to defend their country's existence. These too were friendless—till Russian Soviet ambassadors repeated at Ankara the success that had attended their offers of friendship and alliance at Kabul and at Teheran. How similar the stories have been—and how tragic! In each case England was once regarded by the people concerned as a friend—if not always a disinterested friend. In each case Tsarist Russia was feared by those who were then the friends of England. In each case England is to-day regarded by these same peoples as their greatest foe; while Soviet Russia is deemed by them their friend and protector. Truly, British diplomacy has lost all along the line. Its power to convince left it, when its exponents abjured the truth—real or apparent. To-day, Russian diplomacy is all-persuasive in the East and only the Englishman's word is respected where the Englishman's word was once his bond. To this pass has a nation's reputation for honesty been brought by statesmen who serve Mammon—a master who does not insist that his bought servants speak the truth in his name!

GANDHI AND ANARCHY.

Sir Sankaran Nair, the Malabari member of the Government of India, has already shown a hostile and, we must say, in our opinion, an inexplicably malignant spirit towards Mahatma Gandhi. His behaviour at the Malaviya conference, of which he was chosen the Speaker—with a capital S—shocked India; and his subsequent indulgence in invective and misrepresentation caused widespread disgust. It was not to be expected that a man animated by a spirit of such strong hostility, would allow his heels to cool, and we have before us a publication from his pen entitled "Gandhi and Anarchy" which bears traces of hot haste and some excitement. Nor was it to be expected that the book from the pen of such a man on such a subject would be judicial, or seek to give the reader an impartial exposition of Gandhi's creed or of the aims and ideals of the Non-co-operation movement. Indeed, there is hardly a fact alleged which is not caricatured to suit the fancy of the writer or please his reactionary friends. To him the pronouncements of Provincial Satraps and Civilian—nay, even of the Anglo-Indian Press—upon a movement which those authorities have never even tried to understand, are gospel; he tries to bamboozle his readers into the belief that before the emergence of Gandhi India was a land of peace, plenty and good order, and that Gandhi by his teachings and his incessant toil brought about a host of conflicts between the forces of Government and the populace in various parts of the country. Many incidents of which the public have hardly even heard, are complacently attributed to the credit of Mahatma Gandhi, and the author generally seems to aim at vituperation by dint of cumulative assertion rather than at proof. To nail down all the, to our knowledge, false or misleading assertions which this book contains would need a volume larger than the book itself. We shall therefore content ourselves with nailing two of them.

A large and influential section of his followers, Sir Sankaran writes in one place, "desire a conference with the Viceroy to consider the political situation." The fact is perfectly well known that Gandhi and his followers—without exception—desired no such conference. When Pandit Malaviya made an eloquent, nay an impassioned, appeal to the Congress at Ahmedabad, neither

Gandhi nor his followers ever faltered in their purpose, and their answer to the Panditji was an emphatic "No." They wanted no conference, because they knew the time was not yet ripe, and they unhesitatingly declared that they would have no conference. Yet Sir Sankaran—we hope, "from ignorance"—credits Gandhi's followers with a desire which they have not expressed nor even felt.

The second false assertion we select is this: Sir Sankaran has the effrontery to speak of Mahatmaji as really wanting "absolute independence." That is the very opposite of the truth. If Sir Sankaran had taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the proceedings of the Ahmedabad Congress, even he, we imagine, would not have dared to utter such a falsehood about Gandhi's views. It is hardly necessary to recall how, when Moulana Hazrat Mohani and his supporters sought to change the creed of the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi interposed the whole weight of his influence to counteract the mischief that was sought to be done to the Congress. Since then, Mahatma Gandhi has expressed his views in a more intimate way, and knowing those views as we do, it is difficult for us to find terms consistent with the language of politeness for the gross and mischievous misstatement published by Sir Sankaran Nair.

Notes of the Day

Lord Lytton's "Swaraj" for India!

Lord Lytton, the new Governor of Bengal, is apparently one of those who believe that India can be coerced into remaining within the Empire by stale phrases. In the course of his reply to an address presented by the European Association in Calcutta, he expatiated on the Montford reforms and what should be the attitude of the Europeans as a community towards the attainment by India of self-government or "Swaraj." After patting the Association on the back that it was "neither hostile to the national aspirations of the Indian people nor desirous of retarding their constitutional progress towards self-government"—an assumption not altogether justified by facts—Lord Lytton proceeded to visualize, no doubt to the gratification of his audience, a line of advance which is "clear and open, bright with hope and free from obstacles." He said that if it is a big "IF," and only a careless or superficial understanding of the Indian view-point would suggest the doubt,—by Swaraj was meant "the constitutional independence" of India, the attainment by India of self-government in the sense of Government by Indian Parliaments as distinct from Government by the British Parliament, but in association with the other self-governing Dominions and allegiance to our common King-Emperor, it could be attained "by building up a constitution suited to Indian conditions, by the establishment of an efficient administration in India in which Indians and Europeans are equally interested, in which they are both represented and work side by side freed from the necessity of reference to or control by a Secretary of State or the Imperial Parliament. The hall mark of such Swaraj would be the threefold requirements of efficiency in administration, racial co-operation and constitutional freedom."

(Our italics.) Now, if Lord Lytton had taken the pains to acquaint himself first with the position of the Indian Nationalists, he would have discovered that his interpretation of Swaraj was in perfect consonance with the letter and the spirit of the Congress demand. The main reason for the Congress rejecting the so-called advance proposed by the Montford Scheme was that it did not provide for either racial cooperation or constitutional freedom. Expectation of the reforms since their inauguration has amply proved that the Congress was right in its attitude towards a scheme which maintained the power of the bureaucracy unimpaired and rendered India the petty handmaid of British Imperialism. It is unfortunate, however, that the ex-Under-Secretary for India could not learn this little distinction at a time when he had the chance of pressing his view of Swaraj and striving for its attainment. Whatever may be in the womb of time as to India's ultimate relation to the British Empire—and this will largely be determined by the behaviour of Great Britain and the Dominions, it is clear, for the time being at any rate, that Indians are willing to remain "equal partners in the British Commonwealth." If they can feel assured in practice and not in mere theory of the two essentials of Lord Lytton's Swaraj, namely, racial cooperation and constitutional freedom, will Lord Lytton say whether the diabolism of Manchester and the bullying hectoring spirit of the British Imperialists constitute the required assurance? As to the alternative line of progress on the basis of racial independence with the ultimate goal of complete separation, the question hardly arises if the first is conceded and worked up to, and if it does at all, it presents no more than an academic interest for a careful student of Indian politics. And whether that line will take definite shape depends, as we have said, on the behaviour of Great Britain and the Dominions towards India.

Conjecture.
It is difficult upon the scanty information at present available to estimate the present position of Bolshevik Russia, or even to form a guess at Soviet policy. While Mr.

Chicherin, at Gdansk, seems to be settling down fairly comfortably to his appointment with the very men who have so often and so desperately sought to destroy the Government which he represents, events in Asia seem to suggest that Russian opposition to the Capitalist Powers is still as strong as ever. The fall of Riza Khan in Persia ascribed to Bolshevik influence—and the reported rising in Bokhara show that forces are at work which we are not in a position to define or estimate. We can but guess at their significance. There would appear to be two minds in the Bolshevik policy. The treatment of Persia is in striking contrast with the treatment of Bokhara, and a recent rising in Daghestan against Soviet rule suggests that the gallant people of that country have been antagonised like the people of Bokhara by oppressive treatment. Bokhara and Daghestan both form part of what was before the war the Russian Empire. Turkey and Persia where, by all accounts, the Bolsheviks have made an excellent impression by behaving generously, have never formed part of the Russian Empire. That suggests that a powerful section of the Russians are in fact imperialists—i.e., determined to restore, in a modified form, the Russian Empire in its pre-war boundaries, against the ideals of Lenin who is for perfect self-determination for all racial groups no matter whether they happen to be within or without a boundary which he would consider false and arbitrary. We know that the Czar's Oriental experts are now the Oriental experts of the Soviet Government. The same thing has happened in the army and other departments, and we cannot help suspecting that the presence of these gentry accounts for a good deal of the inconsistency which puzzles us. If our conjecture is correct it would be quite possible for a man who was devoted to the policy of Lenin to be opposed to that of Lenin's titular representatives in Daghestan or Bokhara, and the chameleon changes—red, then green, now white—which Reuter's Agency ascribes to Enver Pasha, for example, could be easily explained.

The Viceroy and Railway Strike.

Many people on this side of India have no idea of the amount of inconvenience caused by the strike on the East Indian Railway. As a result of the strike, the train services have been badly affected not only on the E. I. R., but on other distant railways which have nothing to do with the dispute between the E. I. R. and its employees. That the strike should have been prolonged so long was inevitable in the absence of any machinery for settling the dispute between the Company and its employees. It was the more so in view of the fact that in regard to these matters, the Government in this country does not stand in the same position towards Labour as the British Government. On the contrary, it is an open secret that the Government in this country only too often throws itself on the side of Capitalism in any conflict between Capital and Labour. The reply vouchsafed by the Viceroy's Private Secretary to the President of the Railway Conference, simply strengthens the prevailing feeling. "I am to say," writes the Viceroy's Private Secretary, "that his Excellency regrets that he cannot receive the deputation proposed. Any representations which the Railway Conference may have to make should be made in the first instance to the Agent of the East Indian Railway." The said Agent of the E. I. R. had not been pleased to grant the prayer of the Conference for an interview with the General Secretary of the Conference for "helping the Agent to speedily terminate the strike." It may be that the powers of organized Capital may triumph over its improperly organized employees, and if the strike has at last begun to fizzle out, one need not wonder. But it speaks volumes for the change that has come over Indian Labour that the strikers have been able to maintain an unequal struggle against very great odds for months together, and it has also brought out in bold relief the essential selfishness of Capitalism which in its determination to put down the spirit of Labour, has disregarded the inconvenience, to the public and the enormous loss occasioned by the prolongation of the strike. The Viceroy's reply is merely characteristic of the bureaucratic regime in India and leaves us cold by its utter ineptitude.

Mons Sana.

We have long suspected that all was not well with non-National Education in India. To-day we have received a brief, but poignant, epistle which suggests very pointedly that the University of Bombay in its function as a body of examiners cares little about the bodies of examinees. The letter tells us that the University of Bombay has callously ignored repeated protests to the effect that "the examinations are held at a time when the oppressive heat makes them skull-crackers. The rickety chairs, full of bugs, without either arms or backs, give way even under the weight of the candidates of the frail sex. The ink is poured out of oil-cans and it must be used with the greatest care. The answer books are made up of quite flimsy paper." Truly a weighty indictment which suggests that the good old slogan of "a sound mind in a sound body" does not enter into the University's calculations. We are a chivalrous people and the thought of rickety chairs collapsing under the weight of these whom our correspondent rather cynically describes as "the frail sex" does not fill us with glee. As for those friendly little insects which become so attached to people, we are strongly of opinion that they have no more business in a temple of learning than Mary's little lamb. Indeed, we are so wrought up about it, that we have allowed our tame laureate to let himself go on the subject as follows:—

Ahmed had a little bug—
—An insect that is low—
And everywhere that Ahmed went
That bug was sure to go.
It went with him from school one day;
His father made it die.
Now Ahmed boycotts schools—Hooray!
Mahatmaji ki jai.

GENOA STALEMATE

ALLIED DIPLOMACY VERSUS
RUSSIAN TENACITY.SOVIET OBJECTIONS TO
LONDON MEMORANDUM.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

The French report that Mr. Lloyd George has presented the Russians with an ultimatum is hitherto unconfirmed, but telegrams from Genoa indicate that the Russians are raising great difficulties as regards the London memorandum. Informal discussion at Mr. Lloyd George's villa yesterday lasted nine hours. The Russians who are unaccompanied by first class economic experts are laboriously striving to digest the memorandum and are generally preparing for a stiff fight when the sub-committee of eleven reassembles. An incident much commented upon yesterday was when Mr. Lloyd George invited the delegates including the Russians to lunch. The French minister M. Barthou said he had a previous appointment and departed returning in an hour later to resume conversations. The Allied and Russian experts are discussing the London memorandum to-day and will report to the delegates at Mr. Lloyd George's villa this afternoon. This meeting is expected to decide the Russian problem.

RUSSIA'S NEW PROPOSALS

ENABLE CONVERSATIONS TO BE
RESUMED

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

GENOA, April 15.

Informal conversations between the Allied and Russian delegates were continued at Mr. Lloyd George's villa to-day. The Allies were much impressed with M. Chicherin's and M. Krassin's exposition of the situation in Russia, but refused to budge on the question of Russia's recognition of debts and intimated their readiness to continue the Conference without Russia. A deadlock seemed to have been reached on this question and on the claim for compensation for damage by counter-revolutionary troops when the Russians made proposals which enabled the conversations to be continued.

RUSSIA TO BE EXCLUDED?

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPORTED
ULTIMATUM.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

A sensational statement is made in a supposed French semi-official telegram from Genoa which is reported from Paris. The telegram is to the effect that the heads of all Allied delegations have replied to Russian objections to the London experts' report with impressive unanimity. Mr. Lloyd George is said to have declared that if the Russians did not reply favourably by 11 on the morning of the 15th of April, the Genoa Conference was terminated, as far as Russian affairs were concerned.

RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS
WITH RUSSIA.ALLIES CONFER WITH RUSSIA ABOUT
GUARANTEES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

Genoa.—Representatives of the French, British, Italian and Belgian delegations, under the presidency of Mr. Lloyd George, have informally met the Russian delegation to consider the report of the Allied experts who met in London prior to the Conference.

It is understood that the Russians have been invited to state how far they are prepared to accept the guarantees demanded by the Allies as conditions for the resumption of economic relations.

RUSSIANS' ATTEMPT TO TURN
TABLE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE HOLDS HIS OWN

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 16.

A Genoa message says that while recognising the pre-war debts the Russian delegates have, by simple process of submitting counter-claim, not only wiped out the amount of their debts but also show that the Allies to be debtors. This astounding claim was submitted by M. Litvinoff at the first meeting of the Russian and the Allied experts. This claim is based on the damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the anti-Soviet expeditions supported by the Allies and also in consequence of the loss of the "Bassarabia" aggregating to fifty millions gold roubles. Subsequently M. Litvinoff expressed his readiness to make concessions.

When the matter was later discussed by the Allied delegates Mr. Lloyd George told the Russians that the claim was excessive, inadmissible and contrary to all the notions of justice and asked the Russians if they had come all the way to Genoa to spring this surprise on the Allies. Mr. Lloyd George repudiated the Allies' responsibility in connection with the claim and finally indicated the questions with regard to which it was possible for the Allies to make any concessions and said that if the Russians' reply was unequivocal the Allies would adhere to the terms of the London Experts' Report providing moratorium regarding the Russian debts. Mr. Lloyd George affirmed that if the reply was unfavourable

TENSE IRISH
SITUATION.ANTI-TREATY PARTY IN THE
ASCENDANT.FREE STATE FORCES CON-
FINED TO BARRACKS

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

The seizure of the lawcourts in Dublin by the Anti-treaty force is regarded as a blow struck at the heart of orderly administration, which it is difficult for any government to tolerate. It has lately become increasingly manifest that Mr. De Valera is no longer able to control a considerable part of the Republican section of the army, and this coup is all the more remarkable as it was carried out while Mr. De Valera was carrying on peace negotiations with Messrs. Collins and Griffith. The British and Free State troops in Dublin have been confined to their barracks. The Central Telegraph office and other buildings are strongly guarded. The situation is tense.

MR. DE VALERA'S EASTER
MESSAGE.

"FORWARD: TAKE IRELAND."

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

The tension in Dublin has been increased by the Easter message issued by Mr. De Valera exhorting the young men and women of Ireland to hold steadily on. It recalls the 1916 enterprise and says that the goal is at last in sight. It concludes "Forward, Ireland is yours for the taking! Take it! The Free State troops are most active. They have taken up additional strategic points notably along the quays."

"REPUBLIC OR NOTHING
ELSE."REPUBLICAN COMMANDER'S
CHALLENGE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

Rory O'Connor, Commander of the Republicans interviewed in Dublin confirmed Mr. De Valera's assertion that his forces were independent of the De Valerians. He said he would not recognise any agreement reached by the party leaders. His men stood for and were prepared to die for the Republic and would not permit any government to replace the Republic. The only means of averting civil war, declared O'Connor, was to cancel the treaty, which he realised would mean war with England, but that must come sooner or later and Ireland's chances were now better than they would be four or five years hence.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SLIGO
REPUBLICAN COMMANDER'S WARNING
TO KEEP ORDER.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

The Commandant of the Irish Republican Army at Sligo has warned members of the Free State Election Committee that they will be held responsible should disorder attend the meeting on Sunday at which Mr. Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann, is to speak.

MIDNIGHT ATTACK.

ANTI-TREATY VITES SEIZE FOUR COURTS

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

During a midnight attack a body of anti-Treaty but non-uniformed Republicans seized Four Courts in a dash upon Dublin Law Courts which they fortified and intend using it as rebel headquarters. The rebel Commandant, O'Connor, declares the occupation is not to be regarded as coup d'etat. The invaders commandeered food from local factories.

ENGINEERING NEGOTIATIONS BREAK-
DOWN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

The negotiations between Engineering Employers and the representatives of forty-seven Unions connected with Engineering, have broken down.

The Conference would have no further object for Russia.

After M. Chicherin had replied somewhat irreconcilably the Russians withdrew and the Allies proceeded with their deliberations.

It is understood the Allies would upon a definite reply from the Russians regarding the acceptance of the Cayenne resolutions after time had been given to the Russian delegates to communicate with Moscow.

PARIS PEACE PROPOSALS.

ALLIES PRESS OFFER GOVT FOR
REPLY

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

Athens.—The Allies, in pressing the Government to reply to the peace proposals, have pointed out that there is no reason for delay since the Constantinople and the Angora Governments have already replied.

GLORY OF BENGAL.

SACRIFICES OF HER YOUNG MEN.

POTENTIALITIES OF KHADI MOVEMENT.

MRS. DAS'S SPEECH AT CHITTAGONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, April 15.

The Bengal Provincial Conference opened here to-day. Mrs. Das, President, and about four hundred delegates arrived by a special steamer from Calcutta yesterday evening. A large crowd received them in silence as an order had been issued prohibiting shouting in public streets.

MRS. DAS'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The following is the translation of the Presidential address delivered by Mrs. C. R. Das at the Bengal Provincial Conference held at Chittagong on the 15th and 16th of April 1922:—

You have asked me to conduct the proceedings of the great Bengal National Assembly at Chittagong—the home of so many religions and a place of pilgrimage for the whole of Bengal. For this, please, accept my heartfelt thanks.

I need hardly add that I am not worthy to occupy the seat which has been adorned by the great men of Bengal, but you have not summoned by judging of my fitness or unfitness; I know full well, my husband is in jail to-day. That you want to show your regard to my husband is the real reason. That you might just get a glimpse of his thoughts in his partner in life is perhaps the hope with which you have called me here. I also felt it my duty to carry out your behest in all humility and I am here. My only hope is that my husband's patriotism like a burning lamp will light my way and your accumulated merit will avail of me to make this sitting a success.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STRUGGLE.

To-day in this great National Assembly we have to determine our duties and if we are to deliberate on them we have first of all to search deeply for the very fountain, the mainspring of our national and individual life. In this search the outward symbol, the passing forth, the temporary and the transient is not the true aim. We have to search behind all this for the Eternal, the Unconditioned, the Substantive. We see round us the temporary excitement, the struggle of the nations, the human endeavours to gain freedom. But what is the eternal substance behind it towards which the high aim of mankind is eternally fixed? Man has built up Societies. Man has created nations. Man has set up Governments. My what rules, by what regulations has he not restricted himself? But why all this? With what object, may I ask? That through the harmony of these restrictions and limitations he may attain eternal freedom, eternal bliss—this is the only hope of all human endeavours. Time and again when these restrictions and limitations are exceeded or abused man gives a shake to his very being and throws off his trammels. In this often times the old breaks down and the new blossoms forth, the old is rung out and the new is rung in. In this wake of consciousness, social revolution, political revolution, religious revolution and many other revolutions in different spheres of human life raise the surging waves of the great deluge. In the spark of the lightning born of the new life even light grows out of darkness and again in the sudden strokes of the sword the consciousness of destruction is laid bare in all its nakedness.

AIM OF OUR STRUGGLE.

To-day we have not been drawn to the field of action with a mere and small claim of a political right. The external and the material western civilisation has occupied all spheres of our national life and is slowly but surely sending the whole nation to destruction and death—that's why to-day we want, through the help and the strength of our culture, all our genius, to get back from this certain death. We want to achieve a national life according to the simple and the beautiful ideal of the national life which has now passed into the national life.

MESSAGE FOR OUR HISTORY.

In these difficult days of our national life, the full emblem of the genius of India, the great sea has unfolded to us the way to our salvation. He has roused the spirit of India by propounding the principle of self-purification from the end of India to the other. He has reached "Follow the eternal ideal of India and try to find out in yourself the meaning of self-realization. Realize all yourself. Love man as man. Give your heart to the love with love. Defeat the unmercifulous with mercy." This is a great message. That message has struck in the heart of India the right time. To-day he is enshrined in the heart of the country as the brightest image of simplicity, righteousness and above all, courage.

We have contributed to our own destruction and have added to the sins of our nation by co-operating with the present bureaucracy. He has told us to realize our self and to be self-reliant and to take off our hands from the Government all organization of that bureaucracy. He has asked us to stand on our own legs and to tread on the path of our freedom. When in the evening of his life he was thrown into prison for six long years he left this message for his countrymen:—

The Government established in British

India is carried on for the exploitation of the masses. This exploitation has made India more helpless than she ever was before, politically and economically. She has become so poor that she has little power of resistance in families. Before the British advent India spun and wove in her millions of cottages, this cottage industry so vital for India's existence, has been ruined by incredibly heartless and inhuman processes. The law itself in this country has been used to serve the foreign exploiter. My unbiased examination of the Punjab Martial Law cases and my experience of political cases in India has led me to this conclusion:—

What is the way to the salvation of our nation from this all exploiting organisation? Up to now for attaining our salvation we have only the method of petition and prayers. After half a century of co-operation with the powers that be and attempt to secure their favour, we have reached a place from which it is clear that if we continue at this rate we shall after another century be completely blotted out from the face of the earth.

WHAT REFORMS MEAN.

Many people say that Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms have shown us the way of our salvation. One of the respected leaders after we got the Reforms said "Every time we are offered a shadow, this time a bulkier shadow." Every Mahatma Gandhi himself co-operated with the powers that be for over 20 years in various ways and told us that through Reforms good will be done to the country but to-day he has become absolutely despondent and has said: "I saw that not only would the Reforms not mark a change of heart but they are only a method of further draining India of her wealth and of prolonging servitude."

When people became despondent in every way after the inhuman Punjab outrages and breaking of the solemn pledge by the English Ministers they understood that without Swaraj it is impossible to preserve our national self-respect. To attain Swaraj, the Indian National Congress after paying due regard to the conditions in India to-day and to her past genius directed the whole of India to resort to non-violent Non-Cooperation. If we look at the course of the past genius of India it is clear that for some good object men and women in India can silently bear all sufferings, all oppressions and in all these their patience has no parallel in the world. In the same way we have to bear all attacks, we have to train ourselves in non-violence and in this way we have to conquer. That is what was decided. In this peaceful revolt if any blood is shed let the future historians of India write this "In the fight for freedom in India the blood that was spilt was only the blood of the patient. Non-cooperating Indian." It is no small courage to welcome bravely the shots of the gun on your breast and thus to follow the national ideal. Our fight for freedom was begun with a peaceful army imbued with this courage.

If we are to Non-co-operate with the bureaucracy which has been guilty of many wrongs we have got to co-operate amongst ourselves. For this it is necessary to establish goodwill and harmony between the Hindus and the Mussalmans and other different classes. We have got to remove untouchability from our society and to show manhood to the suppressed classes. We have got to give up luxury and lead a simple, pure life. If we are able to turn simple, pure practice, it is only in these ideals to Swaraj through non-violent non-cooperation. If this is not done, even if we attain freedom, our unity will not last. Internal and intestine quarrels and civil war will again destroy the nation. If we are able to conquer in this way of non-violent Non-Cooperation and gain our freedom, shall then be able to give to the world a new ideal and shall be able to get rid of the grip of the all engrossing present Governmental organisation. It is only then the long cherished ambition of mankind after all the centuries will be realised. That is why the seer of this new principle has asked everybody to cultivate the principle of non-violence. This only following this principle that our individual and national salvation will come, but it may very well be that one day the salvation of the whole human race will come out of this. This is why our fight is not a small fight. In our salvation lies not only our salvation; but that of the whole world. That is why I say that this fight for Indian freedom is worth fighting for. If we understand the present movement in this light it is clear that it is not only a political movement, its influence is not only personal and individual but it is also national and international. It embraces all life. Man does not become great or good by political freedom only. Some savage races have got this freedom but where is their place in the history of human civilisation? The freedom must manifest itself in all aspects of our life. It may very well be that the first step in this process is political freedom. If the soul of the individual or the nation is degraded this freedom does not exist. Again when this soul is discovered this freedom reappears.

It is for this reason that we have got to take the present movement as a handmaid for self-purification. Fear, cowardice, unrighteousness, selfishness have got to be got rid of and in this way all obstacles will disappear. For him, who has attained self-purification Swaraj is easily attained. When the whole of our nation will be self-purified, the freedom will be a reality.

(Continued on Next Page.)

18TH OF EVERY
MONT H.

SACRED IN MEMORY OF MAHATMA.

THE DAY TO CONCENTRATE
ON HIM.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, General Secretary of the All-India National Congress wires from Coimbatore on the 16th instant:—

Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee has decided that the eighteenth day of every month shall be observed as a day of sacrifice and prayer so long as Mahatma Gandhi is kept away from us. Tuesday, the 18th of April is the first Gandhi-Day. It was on the 18th of March that he accepted the punishment imposed on him for the services rendered by him to humanity and India. He is now in his solitary cell. All his thoughts centred on us. Across the prison bars that separate him from us let us spend one day in the month directing all our thought towards him. The Gandhi Day is no mourning day. It is a day of hope and rejoicing. Every house front should be brightened up in festive style. Ask the girls to wear the strip and road and lay it with Kalam in the morning and the evening illuminate with Khandigai lamps. Devote the day to earnest silent-prayer and remind yourself of the message brought by the Mahatma to the world. Love all, speak the truth and fear no man. Use your time that in making converts to Khaddar and to the spinning wheel. Give up all your actual income of the day to the National Cause. Treat money received on that day as not yours but as belonging to the Mahatma. Tie it up in yellow purse or otherwise dedicate it to the illustrious Yogi who in his solitary cell is suffering privations and indignities on our behalf. Pray and seek the help of God that you may be given the will and the strength to make sacrifices for the National Cause. If you are a Mussalman offer double prayers to God for having given you a true friend and helper in your hour of greatest need. If you are a Hindu offer your prayers for one who brought peace, unity courage and hope where there was discord, hatred, fear and despair. If you are a Christian send your prayers for the only true Christian of your times, the one man who has learnt truly to live and suffer as our Master taught men to live and suffer. Let prayers be offered in all temples, mosques and churches for Mahatma's health in prison and for the speedy success of the cause. There is to be no lull. If we observe the Gandhi-Day thus the prison bars will be but cobwebs to the spirit of India that seek reunion with the spirit of its beloved leader.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, April 15.

The problem of the boycott of foreign cloth has been amicably settled in Cawnpore. Most of the foreign cloth merchant and the local Boycott Committee have accepted the decision of Pandit Shrikrishna Dutta Paliwal and Lala, Panchal. The decision binds the wholesale merchants not to buy foreign cloth till August 31st.

CAWNPORE'S DECISION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

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DISARMAMENT DISCUSSION

FRENCH ATTITUDE

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

Paris.—A semi-official statement has been issued denying that a majority of the Cabinet had decided that the French Delegation should participate in the Disarmament discussion if it were raised in Genoa. The statement says that in the latter event the Delegation would ask that it be referred to the League of Nations which was already dealing with it, or as an alternative the Delegation would not participate in the Debate.

RUBBER GROWERS' ASSN.

PROPAGANDA SCHEME.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.

The Rubber Growers' Association propaganda scheme proposes that each producing company shall guarantee an amount equivalent to a shilling per acre of the rubber planted of which not more than sixpence will be called for this year. The minimum total guarantee aimed at is £25,000, and the scheme of operations is of far-reaching character. It includes the development of new areas of rubber, for example its use in paper-making, and embraces the public and advertising campaign involving co-operation of manufacturers and distributors.

GENERAL SEMENOFF SENT TO GAOL

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

New York.—The Russian Cossack General Semenov, who was arrested recently for alleged theft of furs and woolsens at Chite, valued at 475,000 dollars belonging to a firm now bankrupt, has been sent to gaol as a result of the guaranteeing company cancelling his bail bond. The company took this step owing to evidence given before the Senate Committee by General Semenov, former American Commander in Siberia and others casting reflections on Semenov's administration of affairs in Siberia.

DEHRADUN DIST.
CONFERENCE.

PROHIBITED UNDER SEC 144:

DETERMINATION TO HOLD IT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

The Dehradun District Conference has been prohibited under Section 144, Swami Shankaracharya has arrived here. The Reception Committee and public are determined peacefully to hold the Conference. The Provincial Committee's decision is anxiously awaited.

SIR ROSS SMITH'S DEATH

CRASH WITNESSED BY VICKERS' EMPLOYEES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

Sir Ross Smith's death was witnessed by the heads of the Vickers firm and by 1500 of their employees. The machine had been circling above Brooklands for twenty minutes, when Ross Smith shut off the engine to descend. The machine nosedived to hundred feet from ground and then came down spirally and suddenly crashed down, knocking against some trees and narrowly escaping the concrete track at Brooklands. Sir Keith Smith was terribly agitated when he realised what had happened and flung himself across his brother's body. The machine was a total wreck. Although petrol escaped it did not catch fire. The fabric was torn off the machine to cover the bodies which were taken to Weybridge mortuary. Mr. Bennett was not a brother of Sir Ross Smith as at first was erroneously stated. He was a mechanic who took part in the famous flight to Australia, for which feat he was promoted from the rank of sergeant to Lieutenant.

INQUEST ON SIR ROSS SMITH

VERDICT OF 'DEATH BY MISADVENTURE.'

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

The inquest on Sir Ross Smith and Mr. Bennett was held at Weybridge to-day. Sir Keith Smith said his brother had been occupied with organising his proposed flight round the world and has not flown much recently. Mr. Muller, superintendent of Vickers firm at Brooklands said the machine was similar to those supplied to the British, Canadian, Japanese and Dutch governments. It was in course of flying trim with no defect anywhere and the actual controlling parts were absolutely intact after the accident. The preliminary flight by the Vickers' pilot Cockerell with Sir Ross Smith was the machine's first test. The machine was not examined when they descended because the engines were running. Sir Ross Smith merely replaced Cockerell as the controls. Mr. Cockerell testified he had seen the construction of the machine throughout and it was perfect in every respect. Medical evidence was given that death was instantaneous both in the case of Sir Ross Smith and Mr. Bennett and a verdict of death by misadventure was returned.

ARMSTRONG POISONING CASE

MAJOR ARMSTRONG SENTENCED TO
DEATH.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.

At the conclusion of the trial of Major Armstrong on a charge of poisoning his wife, the Attorney-General made a dramatic speech. He said he was astonished to hear Major Armstrong say that when his wife was dying he never even noticed her lips, although he was alone in the room with her and he asked the jury whether they believed that of a loyal and faithful husband. The Attorney-General described Major Armstrong's plea that he made a score of the little packets of arsenic to kill weeds as a falsehood and the best prisoner could find. The Attorney-General concluded by saying Major Armstrong's motive was to get immediate possession of his wife's property.

Justice Darling summing up described the case as the most remarkable in his recollection. The evidence was all circumstantial. The alleged attempt to murder solicitor Martin was a side-issue, but it was important, because it led to suspicions regarding Mrs. Armstrong's death and resulted in the exhumation of her body and the discovery that there was more arsenic in the body than experts in such cases had ever before found. All the evidence refuted the theory of suicide. The family doctor had proved that on the day the Defence alleged Mrs. Armstrong rose from her bed and took arsenic, she was so ill he was unable to hold a cup to her lips, a condition which agreed with the prosecution's contention that poisoning had started the week before her death.

After an absence of forty-seven minutes the jury returned a verdict of "guilty." The judge addressing the prisoner said he entirely agreed with the verdict. Major Armstrong heard the death sentence with the same cool and collected demeanour he has exhibited throughout the trial.

A Simla message of April 15th says that Japanese Consul-General announced that on the day of his arrival at the Prince of Wales was created General of the Japanese Army.

PRINCE IN JAPAN

ROUND OF FUNCTIONS AT TOKIO.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

Tokio.—There was a heavy downpour of rain this morning. The Prince of Wales and his staff attended service at St. Andrews the English Church and H. R. H. unveiled tablets to the members of the British Colony in Tokio and to the British officers attached to the Embassy, who fell in war. Notwithstanding the inclement weather thousands lined the route and acclaimed the Prince. The remainder of the day was spent privately and in the evening the Prince dined with the Oxford and Cambridge Club. Tomorrow morning, H. R. H. will review troops and in the afternoon, if fine, he will attend the garden party given by the British Colony. At night there is a dinner and ball at the British Embassy.

BALL AT BRITISH EMBASSY

TOKIO, April 15.

The Prince of Wales accompanied by the Hon. Lord and Imperial Guards on the Japanese Parade Ground. Brilliant sunshine and the attractiveness of the occasion. The Prince was attired in the uniform of a Japanese general and rode a handsome horse. The property of the Regent. The afternoon events were the review of the Imperial Guard Division. The Prince was escorted by the Japanese. The ball at the British Embassy this evening was the most notable event. It was held in that building since it has been closed. Popular interest in the Prince was ever on the increase. His grace of Exeter and the Imperial Guard. The thought out several comments in the newspapers, who compare it with the extreme selfishness of the Japanese Court.

REVIEW OF IMPERIAL GUARD.

THE MARCH PAST DESCRIBED

(Reuters' Special Service.)

LONDON, April 16.

Tokio, April 15th.—This morning the Prince of Wales made his first appearance in the uniform of a Japanese general. The occasion being the review of the Imperial Guard Division. The morning was gloriously fine after the previous day's downpour and the air was so clear that Fuji more than a hundred miles distant was visible as a dim violet shadow. At ten o'clock the Prince mounted upon a beautiful piebald charger "Hunkoma" presented to the Crown Prince by the Prefecture of Kagoshima three years ago, and rode into the Yoyogi Parade ground accompanied by the Prince Regent and large and brilliant staff. The review of Imperial Guard never before been attended by staff officers below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, but on this occasion every British officer attached to the Embassy, even including the language students, were invited to be present. The foreign attaches made a bright splash of colour amid the general monotony of khaki. The troops, all in service uniform, with khaki tunics, trousers and puttees and red-banded caps and knapsacks were drawn up on three sides of the square.

On the Prince's arrival the massed band of red and blue uniforms played "God save the King," whilst the regimental trumpeters in succession sounded the sonorous "Kimigayo" or "Rage of our Emperor," the national anthem of Japan. It is estimated that more than 10,000 troops were present consisting of four infantry regiments, each of the battalions, a cavalry regiment six field batteries, engineers and transport units. The parade was a wonderfully fine spectacle and the appearance of the flower of the Japanese army was strikingly impressive. After riding around the square, the Prince of Wales and the Prince Regent took their post at the saluting base and the march past began, lasting more than half an hour.

THE MARCH PAST.

The infantry went past in columns of companies, marching in semi-goose step and rhythmically swinging the left arms straight out from the shoulders. The band played the Imperial Guard Review march, a very inspiring quickstep. At the head of each regiment its battle colours were borne.

THE PRINCE OVATED.

Both the Prince of Wales and the Prince Regent took the salute given by officers with swords in their flashing movements, while other ranks turned "eyes right." The guns roared past and the Imperial Guard Lancers went by in a canter, the magnificent horses compelling unanimous admiration. The whole parade was under the command of Lieutenant-General Nakashima of the Imperial Guard Division, who received warm congratulations from the Prince at the close of the review on the splendid bearing and faultless precision of the evolutions of his troops. There was a large gathering of European officers and civilians in the Grand Stand erected at the back of the saluting base. Both coming and returning along the crowded route between Anusaka Palace and the parade ground, the Prince of Wales received tremendous ovations, and it is being remarked to-day that he is the most popular general in the Japanese army.

EMIGRATION RESTRICTION LAW.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The Senate has passed a resolution extending the Immigration Restriction Law to the 1st of June, 1934.

It is stated that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and party leave Mysore for Northern India on the 24th arriving Simla on the 28th, as now arranged. (A. P.)

GLORY OF BENGAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

imbued with this great principle as a nation, then there is no power on earth which can resist the good wishes of that nation.

HOW TO ACHIEVE SWARAJ.

The consciousness of these good wishes is the beginning of Swaraj. Colonial self-government or Legislative Council cannot give that Swaraj. If in the place of the foreign bureaucracy Indian bureaucracy appears the nation's difficulties will not be remedied nor beginnings of the Swaraj will be made. In order to determine in what way the good of the nation will come, we want the right to govern ourselves. We have got to model the Government according to the genius of our nation. I am fully conscious that when we get this power back there is chance of our making mistakes but we claim that right to go wrong, the right to commit mistakes, the right that will, through varied experiences, lead us to the mistakeless path of truth. The right and freedom the prisoners attain after they are given the power to select their Jailor, I am free to admit, the English Parliament has given us that to a certain extent. In this some of our countrymen have thought that beginnings of Swaraj have been made. But the right we claim nobody can give us, for that right we have not got to expect anything from others. Whatever commotion may take place in the British Government in England, what power the Labour party in this party that party may get in England these and like thoughts cannot have any effect upon us. Freedom will come as a matter of course to the extent we are able to do penance by our sacrifice, by our sorrows and sufferings, by our patience and by our strength of character. Freedom is our birth right. The day this great truth is realised in our national life, the day this right is felt in all national life that very day will Swaraj be established.

Many people have become despondent because Swaraj was not attained in the course of a year. It is no use denying this. Mahatma Gandhi has said that if we are able to carry out the programme of the Congress duly we shall attain Swaraj in the course of a year, but there is nothing in our present condition to become despondent because Swaraj was not attained in the course of a year. If one reads Mahatma Gandhi's opinion on this point one will clearly understand the whole thing. Mahatma Gandhi has said "Those people who think that Gandhi will give Swaraj in any way by the 1st of January then do harm to the country without meaning to do it. My promise was subject to certain conditions and it was possible to satisfy all those conditions—that's why I said—fulfill those conditions and attain Swaraj." I ask this great National Assembly this question. Have you fulfilled all these conditions? If we understand by Swaraj, National self-reliance then I must say we have progressed a good way towards Swaraj. If we understand by Swaraj national self-realisation then also we have progressed a good deal towards Swaraj. Truly Indians have understood to-day that the clearest way to attain Swaraj is the path pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi and that in that path we have travelled a great way and are very near our destination.

BENGAL AND N. C. O.

In this All-India Non-Cooperation movement Bengal has taken her proper place. It was from Bengal that the stream of national consciousness once flowed through the whole of India. In the present movement also in the same Bengal is to be found the same stream Bengal's old genius. It is not only that her work in the sphere of Non-Cooperation has been praised by all, in many matters Bengal has become the ideal of other provinces. Bengal's national genius and the individual genius is this that whatever she takes up with determination she will achieve that even with life. So in this national Non-Cooperation movement also when the Bengalee once accepted the principle of Non-Cooperation as the truth, she staked her all for the success of that ideal.

In this awakening of this national consciousness, the youth the future hope of Bengal—the students have also responded to the call of the Mother. They have left in large numbers the educational institutions connected with the bureaucracy. This even the authorities of the Calcutta University have not been able to deny. It appears from their account that about 50 thousand students have left the institutions connected with the University. But why have so many students left the Calcutta University? There is no doubt it is the natural and necessary result of the present national movement. The educational system which is in vogue to-day has absolutely destroyed our national genius. Reasons for this are simple and short. It is this system of education is based on a foreign system which is suited to the genius of a foreign nation. It is the blind copy of a foreign system. The system which has been thus forced on us from outside has not only resulted in outer slavery but has also brought in inner slavery. What is the way out of this slavery of ideal? It can have only one solution and that is to establish an educational system which is suited to our genius. It is only through that system that our national genius can grow and develop. That's why national educational institutions have become necessary. In the present movement that want has been to a great extent removed. National educational institutions have been established almost in each village and thousands of students are studying in these institutions under the national system and are learning to spin and weave. We must see that all these institutions are made permanent. Thousands of students, also, to-day have become volunteers for Congress and are daily preaching the message of hope and freedom from village to village and what sufferings have they not to undergo in carrying out the national programme. Many again have taken to independent means of livelihood and thus trying to free the country from the shackles of slavery.

If we are to make the present movement a success our first duty and our foremost work must be to make the use of Charka universal. In the palm days of India the

foreigners used not to supply us with cloth to cover our body. In those days it was the Indians who took upon themselves the work of clothing India. In those days it was not necessary to advise people to do this work through public meetings and public associations. As eating and drinking is a daily affair so was spinning, weaving and weaving cloth in those days. People used in those days to supply themselves with clothing beyond their needs. Even after that used to supply the cloth for the cloth for the civilised world. This has passed into the region of the past. We have forgotten all the traditions that we have, therefore, got to revive our own national genius and we have to bring back the old cottage industry of the people. The cloth is to be woven in the cotton grown in our home and in the bospun and woven in our own home at spare hours. Where then arose the question of economic profit and economic loss? In each household there used to be 2 or 3 cotton trees. The cotton that was thus produced to a great extent supplied the clothing of the family but India has lost the simplicity of that ancient life. To-day she has arrived at an unnatural condition. We have got to go back to this unnatural state to the old natural state. In order to do this we have to do penance for the accumulated sins of our nation during all these years. The sins consisted in our utter disregard and neglect in supplying ourselves with one of the primary necessities of life, namely clothing. To perform the suitable penance for that sin it is the bounden duty of every Indian to spin for a little while every day. It is only thus we can expiate for this long drawn national sin. The spinning wheel will solve one of our national problems. In our country in the course of the year there is famine in some place or other. How may people die of starvation and hunger in our country every year? The reason for this unnatural death is this that our country is mainly an agricultural country. The cultivators work in the fields for only six months or so during the year and thus try to make provision for the whole year, but if there is once a bad year they are faced with dire starvation. Failure of crops, want of excess of rain and other similar causes constantly contribute to this. The cultivators become helpless. But if they systematically spin during the forced idleness of the six months of which I have spoken, it seems to me it may become possible they may be saved from the grip of famine which so constantly overtakes them. The Charka in this wise will serve as a solution of our killing famine problem.

EDUCATED CLASSES.

For all this work we have been depending on the so-called educated classes during all these years. But their very existence is mixed up with the permanence of the present day Government organisations. It is difficult for them to live without English Courts, schools and colleges. It is true that many of them have come forward to lead the country, but truly speaking it is the masses only who are better fitted and have got a better claim for the adoption of the principle of non-cooperation for they have no earthly connection with the powers that be. They have not to look up for service to earn their livelihood. The relationship that exists between the payment of rent that can be arranged in a moment if they so desire. The masses are, therefore, independent and necessarily resilient; so it seems to me that the villages must now be the real field of our work. So we have to make the country self-dependent and to feel and realise their own strength by establishing the Peasant's Societies and Associations.

After that we have also to form societies for the Labourers and Trade Unions. No good can come to the country unless their condition is improved. The exploiter fills the pocket with the money they earn by the sweat of their brows but the poor labourers drag on their long drawn miserable existence as of old. For this reason the National Assembly should take up the regular work of organising the Labour and Trade Associations.

To facilitate this kind of work, a network of village societies should be spread all over the country. We have got to secure the Union Committees, Local Boards, District Boards, Municipalities and we have got to work them according to our national genius. If necessary I should think we have got to secure the Provincial Councils. In going to the Council it will be our object to carry on the non-cooperation work in the Council. It may very well be that so long as we do not get our rights our work in the Council will be to obstruct all work in the Council good or bad. I trust the Indian National Congress will consider this subject at its forthcoming session.

Having referred to the two national sins viz., the use of intoxicants and the sin of untouchability she proceeded—Through the endeavours of the National Assembly the more the home spun and home woven cloth is used, the more the disputes amongst our countrymen are decided by arbitration and the more the use of the intoxicants is prohibited in our country, the more the coffers of the state will become empty. In a country where the exchequer is fed by excessive taxation, if in that country the number of cases in courts is diminished the coffers of the state is bound gradually to empty. At appears from the Government account that as a result of non-cooperation movement there is a deficit of one crore and twenty lakhs in the already emptied treasury of Bengal.

The more the bureaucracy are becoming expensive and luxurious the more the subjects are taking to the simple life of sacrifice and simplicity. The movement according to the direction of Mahatma Gandhi there was started in India the movement for self-purification there was also started the movement for sacrifice for sufferings. Bengal has also shown many examples of such sacrifices at the feet of the Mother.

BENGAL'S SACRIFICE.

The sacrifices made by Bengal in men and money in these days of her awakening are in many respects without a parallel. The lakhs and lakhs of money we have realised for political work in Bengal are mostly the

gift of the poor. If we are to set a value on those gifts its value is invaluable. On the one hand many landlords have given away their lands on the other hand again the poor have given away everything they possess and have become penniless. Their names have not appeared before the public for these people have not sacrificed themselves for the purpose of securing name and fame. By reason of these great sacrifices the possibility of our salvation has become assured. We saw the clear result of this in the case of Wales's visit.

It came then clear on which side were the masses. In spite of the threats of the bureaucracy and the temptation held out by it the whole of Bengal how systematically and now peacefully, how non-violently observed the Hartal. Everybody is now aware of it. There was no compulsion, there was no intimidation, yet the public observed the direction of the great National Assembly silently, patiently and dutifully. Nobody showed any signs of dissatisfaction, nobody uttered any words of dissent. Everybody for the sake of self-purification observed the direction of the great National Assembly. But the powers that be did not understand this. They came to see in this that there is hidden in all this intimidation and the use of violence by the lessers. The Government too fiction issued in November is the proof of this. It was contended that the National Volunteers intimidated the citizens and made them observe Hartal. It is well known who had been party to intimidation and who had been a party to threats and even had taken resort to untouchability in telling the people that it was Mahatma's direction that no Hartal should be observed. It is not necessary to enter into any details of all this. The Government in order to preserve what it thought was its prestige have forgotten that when a nation is awakened then it is not possible to make it to do anything by threats and intimidation. They forgot when high class Indian ladies joined the movement as volunteers for the Congress work the question of intimidation did not arise. If it is possible to do anything by threats then why was not the mighty British Government also able to break up the Hartal? But it is only a handful of volunteers who accomplished all this by peacefully requesting people to follow the directions of the great National Assembly. From this it is clear that the people of Bengal are not on the side of the bureaucracy. They have understood that the National Assembly represents their heartfelt thoughts, their long cherished wishes and their future hopes.

The truth of the matter is that when a dependent nation endeavours to realise itself then the powers that be are easily excited; that is why after seeing the success of the Indians the powers that be lost their balance. As a result all the volunteer organisations for Congress work were proclaimed and meetings were prohibited in Calcutta; also in some places in the mufussil. In many places the powers that be have forcibly ejected even the Congress offices. As a result in some places the Congress offices were held and Congress work was done under the blue sky and under the shades of trees. There have been shootings at Howrah and at Salanga and at some other places against the harmless and peaceful members of the Congress. In public meetings sticks have been used freely and from these attacks the pure bodies of our ladies have not escaped unhurt. In many places Gurkha soldiers have terrorised and oppressed the peaceful and non-violent villages. In these days if one becomes a national volunteer and asks people to wear country-made cloth or asks people not to use intoxicants one is bound to go to jail. There is nothing to wonder that the powers that be should offer such obstacles in our way for in our success lies their weakening. If there is a chance of any hindrance to their self-interest they will resort to breaking of the law to remove that hindrance and yet in the name of law all this lawlessness has been perpetrated. But fortunately the whole nation has been inspired with absolute non-violence and have shown exemplary self-restraint and have borne all this oppression and repression patiently. The chief leaders have been sent to jail but even then people did not lose their patience. In this there is much to hope for. The strength of determination and the force of self-restraint have made the nation progress to a great extent towards Swaraj and in this there is not the slightest doubt. Even according to the Government accounts ten thousand people have cheerfully accepted jail life by breaking the lawless law of the bureaucracy for the sake of their conscience and for the honour of their country. From this one fact is evident, that the whole nation has become anxious to attain Swaraj. The Government tries to stem the tide of Non-cooperation movement by the indiscriminate use of the section 144 of C. P. C. but even in that attempt they did not succeed. As a result of all this even innocent cooperators did not escape from repression. People who have great faith in British justice thus come to loss interest in such faith. As regards the imprisonment of the powers that be have tried to put all the blame on Mahatma Gandhi. In a speech even Lord Ronaldshay twice mentioned Mahatma's self-restraint and supreme unconcern at these sacrifices and said "Why Rome is burning Nero is fiddling." By this it was meant to convey that Mahatma, by allowing people to work for Congress with supreme unconcern at the repression upon him like Nero. But when the history of this troubled times comes to be written and the truth is ascertained the historian will then record as to who is the Nero of the India of to-day. Even in spite of all this oppression and repression Bengal has not been and cannot be reconciled to the Government communique. People of all classes have gone to jail for the sake of conscience and for the sake of keeping inviolate the honour of Bengal. Even Savitri Devi of Darjeeling has been sent to jail. People have cheerfully borne the free use of the stick by police officers silently. In spite of all this the high head of the nation has not in any way been lowered. The police notification has expired but the communique which proclaimed the volunteer organisations unlawful has not been withdrawn.

am not thinking only of non-cooperation when I am saying this. I am thinking of the self-respect and honour of the Bengalee nation. If this injurious law is not withdrawn the Bengalee, whether he is a cooperator or a non-cooperator, can forget that he is a Bengalee. On the one side is this lawless law and on the other side is Bengal's self-respect and honour. Service of the country is one's birthright. Service of the country is the worship of the Gods. The law that closes up the temple of our worship, will the Bengalee submit to this with a bent head? My husband before a day or two he was taken into custody said this: "You must resist this even with your life". Has the Bengalee forgotten all this? Courage is wanted, sacrifice is wanted. We have to forsake all our weaknesses. Come to-day, Bengalees, let us lift up the national banner. Let us unfurl the national flag and in the name of Bengal and in the name of God conquer all fear.

Say "There is no fear." "I am not afraid" and "Truth will conquer." Say "Mahatma Gandhi may be imprisoned but our truth is not imprisoned." Let the self-awakened man conquer. You must realise all yourself. Hold up the banner on your shoulder. Let those who like go but you only say "I am not destroyed". Truth always manifests itself. Can Prison and chains obstruct it?"

C. P. CONFERENCE.

A NEW MOVE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 16.

A message from the Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Chindwara reports a new move on the part of the Congress workers in the Central Provinces. A conference of 14 Hindi-speaking districts of the Central Province was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Durga Shankar Mehta at which it was resolved that "in the opinion of the Conference, it is expedient that with a view to carry out the programme of the National Congress effectively in all the Municipalities throughout the province in so far as it relates to the municipal administration, the Provincial Congress Committee should create and organise a Board under its auspices and assign to it the necessary authority for the purpose of superintendence, direction, and control of the municipal administration."

Mr. Raghavendran, President of the C. P. Congress Committee, explained that the object of the new move, was to do away with the anomalous position under which the Congressmen participating in the municipalities set under dynastic regime had to recognise authority of the Minister and, also, deviate from the principle of untouchability with the Government. Without aggressive disobedience of the Municipal Act or any other statute, it could be possible to transfer the allegiance of municipalities to a body which derived its authority solely from the people. He also, hoped that the new municipality would be able to carry out the non-cooperation programme.

PROPOSED PEACE TERMS.

PATANI MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

TINNVELLY, April 15.

Patan Muslims assembled in the Jamia Masjid after Jama prayers and resolved to express their entire acceptance of the Central Khilafat Committee's protest against the proposals of the Near East Conference.

REPARATIONS INSTALMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

Paris, 16th.—Germany has paid the reparation instalment of 10,000,000 gold marks which was in accordance with the decision of the Reparations Commission on the 21st March.

The decision also accorded a provisional moratorium to Germany.

EX-BISHOP OF COVENTRY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

The death is announced of Rt. Rev. Hyslop Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, ex-Bishop of Coventry.

[The late Rt. Rev. H. W. Yeatman, Biggs, Select Preacher to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was born in 1844, was the Bishop of Worcester from 1904 to 1918, and represented the Church of England at the American Convention.]

LORD RONALDSHAY TO BE P. C.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

Lord Ronaldshay has been appointed Privy Councillor.

ATTACK ON BHIL GRASIAS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 14.

In a press communique it is reported that in Sirochi State, that the recusant Grasias who had rejected all overtures for a settlement were attacked on the morning of 12th April at Siawa. They offered some resistance but were ultimately driven into the hills with an ascertained loss of three killed.

All is reported quiet at Abu Road. The operation is undertaken have produced an immediate effect and seven villages in the affected area have agreed to pay taxes.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has voted appropriating for the enlisted Naval personnel 86,000 dollars in accordance with the recommendation of the Washington Conference.

Britain has paid to the Treasury 20,000,000 dollars being the second instalment of 122,000,000 dollars due incurred by Britain on account of the purchase of silver during the war time.

NATIONAL WEEK AT SURAT.

N. C. O. MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, April 15.

According to the instructions of the Working Committee the local Congress Committee resolved to celebrate the National Week in a fitting manner. A programme of strenuous work during the week was decided upon. On the 6th April the first day of the National Week, people from all parts of the city gathered in hundreds on the sacred banks of the river Tapti for taking bath and offering prayers to God for Swaraj. The people then were organised into a regular procession which swelled in numbers as it passed through the different parts of the city. All of those who joined the procession were clad in pure white Khadder. As the procession passed through the different parts, great enthusiasm was evoked by the singing of national songs by the students of the National schools. A cart full of Khadder was following the procession from where citizens were buying Khadder.

On the night of the same day a mass meeting was held on the river banks where thousands assembled to offer their homage to their revered leader Mahatma Gandhi. The meeting was presided over by Sri Dhanraj Ingreji who recently gave up his practice as a lawyer as a protest against the arrest and incarceration of the Mahatma. Important speeches were delivered by Messrs. Kalyanji and Edroos as regards the religious aspect of the N.C.O. movement, etc. Several ladies also spoke on the importance of the week.

During the remaining days of the week no processions or meetings were organised except on the last day, viz., the 13th April. The local workers and volunteers carried on the silent work of selling Khadder, enrolment of Congress members, and collection of Titik Swaraj Fund.

On the 13th, a grand and imposing procession went round the city, bath was taken in the Tapti, prayers were offered and a large number observed fast. The meetings in the evening were remarkably well attended and a peaceful and completely voluntary Hartal was observed in spite of the attempts of some obscure mischief-mongers. Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi happened to be present on the occasion and she took the most appropriate opportunity of giving a gentle yet convincing rebuke to the female part of the audience yet found deficient in adopting Khadder, by citing the example of English and German women's behaviour during the recent war. Her message was to take to Khadder and to join the National schools. Shrimati Gangabai of Broach also spoke very eloquently on Khadder versus Lamechery and Manchester cloth. After passing a resolution to the effect of non-payment of some municipal taxes the meeting was dispersed. During the week an important event has taken place. The Secretary of State for India in Council has field a Civil Suit against the 31 members of the late superseded Municipality to recover Rs. 1,07,903-6-3 with interest, for their alleged illegal expending of the amount from the Municipal coffers, in opposition to the District Municipal Act, in the District Court of Surat.

HARTAL AT LAHORE ON 18TH APRIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 14.

Lahore and the rest of the Punjab will observe Jallianwalla Day Hartal on the 18th instant.

AT JALGAON

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, April 13.

Complete voluntary Hartal was observed here to-day. The Moolji Jetha Weaving and Spinning Mill and all the Glassing Factories were closed. Public Prayer was held in the National School.

AT BENARES.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, April 15.

Hartal on the 13th was not complete. About three-fourth the shops were closed and hackney carriages and ekkas were plying the whole day. The volunteers were arrested, but subsequently released at night. The "A" complained that the police were taking down the names and the numbers of the shops closed. If the owner of a shop happened to be present, he was forced to open his shop by the police.

AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 14.

Yesterday being the Tamil New Year's Day, Madras could not observe hartal, according to the programme. To-day the city observed complete hartal. All Indian shops, bazars, restaurants and business houses were closed practically throughout the day. Carriages, taxis and rickshaws were playing as usual. A public meeting was arranged to take place this evening at the beach.

To-day being Good-Friday all banks and Europeans firms observed a holiday.

AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, April 14.

Nagpur observed complete and most peaceful hartal yesterday. All shops, bazars, and markets were closed. Not a single vehicle plying for hire.

A monster public meeting held yesterday under the auspices of City Congress Committee brought to a close the National week activities. Doctor Cholkar president City Congress Committee occupied the chair. Doctor Moonje, Mr. Salidas Kulkar, Mr. Chandekar spoke fervently appealing to push on vigorously the Congress programme.

Mr. Amman and other personages arrived here yesterday morning on their way to attend the Chindwara Conference.

THE PASSING OF MONTAGU.

A STORY OF LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, March 13.

The ignorant and ignorance about India in the rule in England—would imagine that all India had gone into mourning for the passing of Mr. Montagu, judging by the telegrams sent to the daily papers. One audacious correspondent even tells us that so devastating is the grief caused by the loss of this Minister, whose "great services to constitutional reform" have endeared him to all Indians, that it has quite overshadowed the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. That is the epitaph that Mr. Montagu's friends would have us write over the tomb which shelters his political corpse. It is the epitaph that Mr. Montagu himself would like best—that he rendered great services to constitutional reform. For, it was to the inordinate ambition that possessed him to have his name writ large on the pages of British and Indian history as the author of a great reform scheme, that he sacrificed the many really great opportunities of his career at the India Office. This ambition became with him so great an obsession, that he ceased to have any regard for the substance of the achievement, so long as he could maintain the appearance of it. And lest he should lose that, he was willing to sacrifice principle, to compromise with reaction and to condone misgovernment.

When we look back to the time and circumstances in which Mr. Montagu took office as Secretary of State, we are able to appreciate how magnificent was the opportunity offered to a man of courage, sincerely devoted to freedom and the cause of the Indian people. The great world-war was at a period when the possessors of Imperial Power, trembling lest it might be wrested from their grasp, were willing to make the utmost possible concession to those on whose support they relied to win through to victory. They were prepared to bribe in the most generous spirit. But there was more in it than the mere sordidness of those who only hear the call of freedom, when their own selfish interests are at stake. The conscience of the world had undoubtedly been roused. People for the time being believed in the freedom of nations, and behind the statesmen, who were prepared to grant it in the last resort as a matter of expediency, hoping to retain thereby some semblance of their own Power, was the great driving force of a world-movement which was compelling men, as happens very rarely in the world's history, to the realization that world-peace could be attained only by policies which were ruled by principles of justice and freedom for all peoples. Self-determination for all nations had become the accepted creed, and Governments that had to call upon peoples to shed their blood and give their treasure could not resist it. It required, in such circumstances, the exercise of much guile, on the one hand, or extreme weakness of character, on the other, if those who were called upon to surrender Power were to cheat those to whom it rightfully belongs.

Fatal weakness. We may assume that Mr. Montagu was sincere in his desire to give India self-government. He could not have known, when he made his famous speech on the Mesopotamia Report, in which he denounced the system in India as anti-diluvian, that he would in a few days be accorded the opportunity of carrying the promise of that speech into performance. But we may assume that he went to the India Office in 1917 animated by the beliefs and aims which inspired that speech. Those who know him well, tell us that he took up the reins of office inspired by ideals that he soon sacrificed. But the incapacity to stand against opposition was fatal to him. From the beginning, he allowed himself to be overborne by the men who have finally brought him to grief. It was Lord Curzon's hand that played the chief part in phrasing the famous pronouncement of August, 1917, and that marked the beginning of Mr. Montagu's descent down the disastrous path of compromise and surrender. Had he asserted himself in these early stages and insisted on adhesion to the principles, which, it is believed, he himself desired to enforce, and which were at any rate the professed principles of the British Government and its Allies, there might have been a very different story to tell of India to-day, and a very different situation to face.

His Trust and Expectations.

India, for her part, trusted Mr. Montagu too greatly. In India, we accepted the qualifications of the Announcement because we looked more closely to the record and the declared promises of the man. And when he came to India we believed that he came with the honest purpose of solving the problem of India's demand for freedom and not for the purposes of make-believe, which ultimately presented India with the gift of Dyarchy. Whatever Mr. Montagu himself thought and intended, he became the tool of the Bureaucracy. Their problem was to retain the substance of Power while yielding the shadow, and they found in the person of this great reformer a mind that would be easily moulded to their own purpose. They were not taken by surprise. The ground had been well-prepared. They had already as figure-head a Viceroy, who was the sort of combination of noodle, reactionary and egoist whose vanity is the easiest prey of their subtle methods. In the Round Table clique they had an ally that had already devised the framework of a new machine that would suit their purpose and could be expected to delude their victims. We know now that when Lord Chelmsford came to India he brought the Round Table plan with him in his pocket. He presented no difficulty. But with Mr. Montagu it was different. Had he been a man of strength and devotion to principle, his first business would have been to make Lord Chelmsford and his bureaucratic advisers feel that his was the mind that

would initiate and devise and his the will that would decide. But Mr. Montagu, throughout his career as Secretary of State, has been the victim of a curious psychology; he possesses the Eastern instinct, quickness of perception, adaptability and foresight, qualified by his English political training, which makes him a slave to the idea of compromise. The Englishman believes that compromise is the soul of statesmanship, a misapprehension that is due, largely, apart from doctrinaire teaching, to the incapacity for saving themselves, in the last resort, by compromising their principles which have brought the British Empire through all its dangerous crises. Compromise, however, is for opportunists, it is foreign to true statesmanship. If you are a statesman with noble ideals, in which you sincerely believe, and great principles which are the solid convictions of your mind, you will see that compromise is only a postponement and never a settlement of differences and trouble. That is why no political problem in England is ever settled. Everything is always patched up and postponed until the circumstances become catastrophic, as in the case of Ireland, and then principles have to be sacrificed. That is why our so-called Indian statesmen, of the Moderate persuasion, obsessed by the English-acquired doctrine of compromise, have never achieved anything that was worth achieving and, by periodically postponing trouble have produced greater trouble. A stand against the humbug of the Morley-Minto Reforms in 1909—humbug which was as patent to them as to anyone else—would, at any rate, have saved the wasted effort in "co-operation" of the succeeding decade; a stand against the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme at the psychological moment, when even the Tories felt that Indian opinion had to be appeased, would in all probability have saved us from Dyarchy and the Rowlett Act. But this is a digression.

In the arms of Curtis!

To return to Mr. Montagu. Such is his psychology. Bold in idea and conception he was always alarmed at the first sign of opposition and thought it better to compromise and keep something than to fight and lose all. He followed this course so persistently that he ultimately built up a whole load of responsibility for events and measures, which if he had exercised a free hand he would have, no doubt, shuddered to contemplate in the first instance. A free hand, of course, postulates a strong mind, a strong will and the strength of favourable conditions and circumstances. Mr. Montagu was fortunate in the existence of the latter. The conditions were so favourable that, with the exercise of strength on his own part, he could have defied Lord Curzon at home and the unholy triple alliance of Chelmsford, Curtis and the Bureaucracy in India. The public in England understood that he had gone out, to devise a free, self-governing constitution for India. The were quite prepared for it to be done in the most generous fashion—as they would be prepared again tomorrow, if the circumstances were sufficiently perilous and pressing. The opposition in England was confined to the Tories; in India to the Viceroy and the Anglo-Indians, bureaucratic and non-official, none of whom count for a row of nine pines in the minds of the average Englishman. They would have gone down like nine pins if Mr. Montagu had known how to play his game. But finding himself up against Viceroy and bureaucratic opposition to the sort of real reform, that we must presume to have been in his own mind, he fell into the arms of Mr. Curtis, who supplied him with the via media or compromise, which, he allowed himself to be persuaded, was going at once to disarm the opposition of the Civil Service and pacify Indian opinion. It did neither notwithstanding the energy, ingenuity and signal ability with which the Secretary of State and his coadjutors embarked on and carried through their enterprise. One advantage was that, once the decision was taken, everything was ready to hand. Mr. Curtis had the scheme ready cut and dried. Mr. Marris as the executive of the Report possessed the double quality of being a qualified expert in Dyarchy and a master-hand in the art of polished literary camouflage. Nothing could exceed the ability and audacity of the master-stroke of solemnly examining, analysing, criticising and rejecting Mr. Curtis's published scheme and then adopting it, almost in the next chapter, in the flimsiest of disguises. Mr. Curtis, again, had prepared the ground throughout the country by inculcating the attractions of Dyarchy in the minds of the Moderate and—regrettable to state—some of the advanced leaders. Men were widely impressed and taken in by Mr. Curtis's own assessment of himself as a scientific constitution-maker, and forgot his avowal of his readiness to plunge India in bloodshed if that were necessary in the interests of the Empire at large. Mr. Curtis was out to preserve the Empire and would only adjust India's claims to self-government to the least extent necessary for the fulfilment of his more important task of sustaining the integrity of the Empire. But he was clever enough to persuade the majority of Indian leaders whom he approached that he was showing an easy and scientific road to responsible government, and he was so impressively scientific in his talk that our simple-minded Indian politicians readily abandoned the demands of Home Rule Leagues and the schemes of the Congress in deference to the superior claims of a constitutional scientist!

Indian leaders enticed. Mr. Montagu thus found his path, or the one chosen for him, comparatively easy. And, apparently, he found no difficulty in securing, in confidence, not merely the adherence to, but the undertaking to support his scheme, from men who, but a few weeks before were proclaiming the unadulterated demand for full self-government, and, at the time, were regarded by a deluded public as uncompromising supporters of the Congress programme, which was a very different affair to the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. This enabled him to go home, oblivious of the howl of disappointment and decision that greeted the publication of the Report, because he had the assurances of men of light and leading in his pocket, who would do the work of preventing rejection and mitigating criticism in the Congress.

Nothing was more clear, however, than that the Reform Scheme was a bitter disappointment to the whole country. The most strenuous persuasions and noble intrigues could not get from the Congress a resolution less condemnatory than that the reforms offered were inadequate and unsatisfactory, accompanied by a demand for substantial modifications. Once more Mr. Montagu had his opportunity. Had he liberalised his scheme and given some genuine measure of responsible government the door was still open for acceptance. But Mr. Marris was already installed in the India Office supervising the drafting of the Bill, which was then confided to the graces of a reactionary committee as the two Houses of Parliament could provide. And Mr. Montagu with his usual weakness submitted to it all. By this time his own judgment seemed to have become hopelessly overborne by his personal ambition and determination to get a measure on the statute book, no matter how weak the product, so long as his name was enshrined in history as its author.

Afraid of Chelmsford.

In the meanwhile his weakness was building up troubles of another kind that threatened to, and ultimately did, destroy the small hope of pacifying India contained in the Government of India Act. Lord Chelmsford, the most unflinching colleague that any man could have had in such circumstances, was not only doing his best further to water down the already watered stock of constitutional reform, but, with his colleagues, was busy preparing the bombshell of the Rowlett Bills, which he ultimately hurled at the Indian people. Once again Mr. Montagu was called upon to act with decision and promptitude. A child could have foreseen that the Rowlett Bills, if persisted in, would ruin the hopes of the Reforms. But Mr. Montagu allowed himself to be defied. He tolerated the introduction of the Bills without sanction. When the so-called "mistake" of their introduction was discovered, he missed the splendid opportunity of ordering them to be shelved. When the unanimity and intensity of the opposition all over the country was apparent, he still let the scandal of their enactment go on. He was afraid of the Government of India. He seemed to think that he must pay any price that Lord Chelmsford might demand for the continuance of his confidence in and co-operation with Montagu. That led him, when the horrors of the Martial Law regime in the Punjab began to be exposed, even while they were in the doing, to the assertion of a new doctrine of responsibility—one of the many novel interpretations of the responsibility of ministers which he and his colleagues introduced. The responsibility for the execution of Martial Law, he declared, must rest with those who have to carry it out. In other words, let massacre, outrage and atrocity go on; Martial Law has been declared and the responsibility rests on the murderers. No more terrible and criminal evasion of ministerial responsibility for wrong-doing has ever disgraced the pages of British imperial history. Had Mr. Montagu had the courage to put his foot down and address the needed stern remonstrance to Lord Chelmsford the horrors then in progress would have been arrested and Indian trust in the humanity and honour of the British Government preserved.

But this was not the end of Mr. Montagu's lamentable failure in his duty as the final repository, not only of the honour of the British Government but of the honour and safety of the Indian people. He knew within a few weeks the whole horrible story of Amritsar and much of the equal horror of the succeeding two months. But he remained silent and tacitly joined in the conspiracy of silence by which it was hoped to conceal the truth from the world. Let us hope that when he selected Lord Hunter to preside over the Committee of enquiry, he had a genuine confidence in that ornament of the Scottish courts, which others did not possess.

A Damning Indictment.

The indictment against the ex-Secretary of State in the matter of the Punjab is a damning one throughout. He, not merely shirked, but deliberately discarded responsibility, when he ought to have exercised it in firmly checking excesses; he ignored the gravity of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, an event which horrified the world, until the world's horror and denunciation forced him into activity. He permitted the scandal of the official defence of the Martial Law excesses in the Imperial Council and the hurried passing of the Indemnity Act. He allowed the investigation to be delayed for months. He allowed it to be conducted by a Committee responsible, not to the Imperial Government but to the Government of India, whose responsibility was the first issue in question. And finally, when exposure left no room for further evasions, he set his signature to a document which condoned the failure to punish Dyer, gave a testimonial to the Viceroy and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the two men chiefly responsible, and laid down new and looser standards of conduct in the execution of Martial Law operations, including the bombing from aeroplanes of defenceless and innocent persons. And all this that he might be spared to stand at the table in the House of Commons for the boast that the passing of the third reading of the Government of India Bill was "the proudest moment in my life." The proudest moment of Mr. Montagu's life was the darkest hour of India's betrayal and humiliation. How greatly India would have honoured him if he had, in those sad and gloomy days, made one gesture in defence of the honour and safety of her people! How easily he could have prevented all the lamentable sequels of the introduction of the Rowlett Bills had he exercised that firm control over Lord Chelmsford and his advisers which was called for. Had he even consulted his own dignity—always a safe guide to a man's conduct in times of difficulty—he would have cheerfully faced resignation rather than allow the Government of India to persist in a line of policy, so dangerous to his own declared policy of satisfying Indian aspirations. What was the mystery of Mr. Montagu's weakness in the face of the almost open contempt for his own views and wishes displayed by Lord Chelmsford and his colleagues. I have heard that the ex-Viceroy once said, when it was suggested to him that a step which he proposed taking, would be distasteful to Mr. Montagu,

"Oh, there are other people in Whitehall besides Mr. Montagu!" and there is no doubt that Lord Chelmsford felt he could always count on the support of a certain clique in the Cabinet, who were never in sympathy with Mr. Montagu's policy of constitutional reform. Mr. Montagu's friends always excused any failure or weakness on his part, even so come up to their expectations—and such occasions were frequent enough—by pointing to the difficulties with which he had to contend, of the nature I have indicated. But the only honest way to face those difficulties was to make a firm stand. As it was, Mr. Montagu, while ironically enough he was being constantly accused by the Diehards of dictating to the "men on the spot" and generally interfering with and undermining their authority, was all the while being subjected to a steady and insidious undermining of his own authority, relieved only by almost deluged from time to time. He sought to save his face publicly by ostentatious declarations of trust in and support of the men in India. Thus, having allowed his own responsibility and authority to be filched from him he endeavoured to balance his position by exhibiting himself as a Minister who was prepared to support his subordinates to the fullest extent and take responsibility for whatever they considered essential for good Government and sound policy. It was a paradoxical course of action, which brought its natural reward in leaving him without credit on either side. The secret of this mysterious line of conduct was that he felt that the preservation of concord between Montagu and Chelmsford was so essential to the success of the Reforms, both in the passage of the Bill through Parliament and the execution of his plans in India, that he was prepared, when forced by the least pressure or opposition, to surrender the position he ought to have maintained, both *vis-à-vis* the Viceroy and the Cabinet in every other matter of importance. The price he paid, in the discredit of the Rowlett Act, the Punjab scandal and the betrayal of the Mahomedans and many minor evils, for all of which he has had to bear responsibility, was so great that it swallowed up all possibility of success for the great aim and mission of his life and completely destroyed the slim chance that would have made it feasible to secure the co-operation of the Indian people in a scheme of transition self-government.

Betrayal of Mahomedans.

In no department of policy was this weakness of Mr. Montagu more damaging and discreditable than in his handling of the Mahomedan question. A Cabinet Minister who allows his own views to be overruled in a matter which involves questions of principle of the first importance and accepts responsibility for a policy which he knows not only to be a gross betrayal of the people but as certain to result in the production of a situation of the utmost gravity, is doomed and undeserving of sympathy. It is beside the point, to plead that he remained in office because he could not carry his own views and desired to continue his influence in the direction of mitigating the evil effects of a decision he held to be wrong, and to carry forward other programmes for which he was also responsible. He was bound by every moral and practical consideration to resign when his own views were thrust aside and his colleagues, despite his protests, persisted in a policy with which he fundamentally disagreed on moral and practical grounds. There was no possibility that his colleagues having once disposed of him so easily, would henceforward have any respect for his protests and efforts to mitigate the consequences, and, in fact, they regarded him with contempt and treated him as a negligible factor in the settlement of a question in which he was more closely concerned than any of them.

The letter of Lord Curzon, treating the Government of India and consequently Mr. Montagu himself, as a subordinate department without any right of self-expression, the action of Mr. Churchill in announcing his decision on the Kenya Colony question without reference to Mr. Montagu and a number of other incidents, exposed with cruel graphism, the mean regard in which the members of the Cabinet held the Secretary of State for India. He had no one but himself to blame. He deliberately set his signature to the Treaty of Sevres, a document which no self-respecting man, holding the views Mr. Montagu held and setting up the pretence of being devoted, first and last, to the cause of India should have touched with a pair of tongs. Why should Mr. Churchill or Lord Curzon entertain the least respect for this mollusc of a colleague, who assented to the Greek invasion of Anatolia to be supported by his colleagues and acquiesced in all too deliberate and continued insults and betrayals of the King's Islamic subjects? They believed they could do what they liked with Mr. Montagu, and if they could not they were most ready, at any moment, to let so troublesome, if weak, colleague go.

His final reward.

It is interesting to reflect on what would have been Mr. Montagu's course of action, had the objection of Lord Curzon been in time to enable the publication of the Government of India's telegram to be stopped. Would Mr. Montagu in that case have made a firm stand and told the Cabinet that if sanction for the publication of the message were refused he would resign? His whole conduct throughout the past three years suggests that he would have weakly given way and stopped the publication. But, whatever might have been the case, the fact is that his resignation has come ultimately in the form of a practical dismissal and humiliation. We may think that Mr. Montagu was right in his action, we may think indeed it is quite clear that the pompous plea of the collective responsibility of the Cabinet, is in Mr. Montagu's own words, a mere excuse and pretext for getting rid of him, but the fact remains that the reward of his own weakness in having funkled resignation on so many occasions when resignation was the only moral and dignified course, he has done India no service in finally bringing upon himself the discre-

dit of a dismissal from office, in circumstances which enabled his colleagues to secure Parliamentary disapproval of his alleged unconstitutional action. It is pointless to pursue further the discussion of the might-have-beens, if Mr. Montagu had been a man of proper respect for principles. The ruin that he has brought on himself and the cause which he professed to have so much at heart is sufficiently impressive. The whole house of cards he built up has come tumbling down and he leaves India so far as his efforts are concerned, in a worse plight than he found it, at least from his point of view. If India's national development has advanced by leaps and bounds in a few years, if the spirit and strength, the independence and self-respect of her people is infinitely greater than it was, that is due to their efforts and, in spite of, not because of, Mr. Montagu. Three years ago he might have made an effective protest on behalf of India had he cared to do so. To-day he leaves the India Office to the Tories and Reaction. That may not last very long; though, on the other hand it may. But it is Mr. Montagu who has brought about by his mistakes and weakness the pursuit of a vain ambition. He had great opportunities but he misused them. And his going is mourned only by a handful of deluded or self-interested friends.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The Excelsior Theatre last night was crowded for the first performance of Kani's Royal Hawaiian Landdancers; when the "first real Hawaiian Company to tour British India" scored a most complete success, fairly capturing the European public of Bombay. Both in ensemble and individually Mr. Kani's troupe is amazing—lyclever. It consists, besides Mr. Ernest K. Kani himself, of Messrs. Byrnes, Kinilau and Luiz, Miss Thelma Kani and Madame Leilani, who were all of them deservedly applauded by the holiday audience. But the captious critic must always have his little "grouse", and so it seemed to us that the said holiday audience preferred clowning to music, and jangle of the jazz kind to the pure meaning melody which we know as typically Hawaiian, and that the "first real Hawaiian company to tour British India" played up—or rather down—to them too much. Those who have seen that remarkable play "The Bird of Paradise", and heard Hawaiian music in a setting worthy of the tragic fate of poor Hawaii, will see in much that was performed on Saturday evening of "The Bird of Paradise" (himself an American) so tellingly depicted. In every number of the first part of the programme—the Hawaiian part; the second part was frankly American—there was something of the true Hawaiian strain, though in some cases fantastically remote; but in "Aloha Oe" and especially in Miss Thelma Kani's solo on the Hawaiian guitar we had the real thing—in perfection. Those two numbers and one other made us well content—and must we confess it?—We stole out before the frankly American portion of the programme began. There is no music in the world quite like the true Hawaiian music. To have heard it once is to long to hear it again. That is why, at mention of Hawaiian minstrels at the Excelsior, we hurried there with certain high expectations, which were not altogether disappointed. So far as we could see, there were only Europeans in the house on Saturday. The performance is one which should appeal to Indians just as much; as regards the pure Hawaiian music we have praised, a great deal more. Anyhow, really good singers of an unusual kind, and really clever instrumentalists are rare; and when we have them in our midst we ought to make the most of them.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, April 15.

Kathiawad and Guzerat Theosophical Federation met here yesterday. Delegates from twenty-five Guzerati-speaking lodges attended, Bombay sending the largest contingent. Mr. Durbarani Vajsurvaia being unavoidably absent Majji Govindji Sath, of Bombay, was elected President. Roy-Scouts from Narvada High School of Shuklatirtha served as volunteers. The President in his inaugural address spoke of the contribution of Guzerat to the theosophical movement and paid well-merited compliment to Bombay as the capital of great Guzerat. He expressed satisfaction at the progress of the Theosophical Work among Guzerati-speaking community and dwelt on the beneficial effects of the Theosophical Society which was the largest and the most widespread international organisation standing for brotherhood, toeration and commonweal of humanity. The report of the Federation was then read, by the Secretary and adopted. Harjvan Kalidas Mehta spoke in the evening on the present condition of the world and the new age and the coming of the world teacher Jagad Guru in the near future.

The federation opened amidst an atmosphere of peace and harmony and continues its labour for two days more with crowded programme including public addresses, lantern lectures, scout drill and devotional music. A very large number of lady delegates has come. The presence of Parsi ladies from Bombay adds lustre to proceedings.

A "MANIAC'S" ESCAPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 15.

The "C. M. Gazette" writes an exciting incident took place at Rohtak on Sunday last when a young man who had apparently gone mad on the cow question threatened the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Ferguson, in his compound with a gundassa unless he would stop all meat-eating. The Deputy Commissioner held the man with a revolver and sent for the police. While he engaged the man in conversation, two unarmed policemen pluckily rushed to him from behind and disarmed him without injury. The maniac is now safe in the judicial lock up.

SARDAR KHARAK SINGH.

SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS.

FOR SEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 14.

Mr. Fyson, District Magistrate, Sialkot has convicted Sardar Kharak Singh, President Punjab Provincial Congress Committee under Section 124A and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

RAJASTHAN KISHIKULA BRAHMACHARYASHRAMA.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

(From A Correspondent.)

RATANAGIRI, April 15.

The third anniversary of the Rajasthan Kishikula Brahmacharyashrama (Brahmachari) took place at Ratnagiri on the 10th, 11th and 12th instants. Pandit Setaji, principal of Hariana Shekavati Brahmacharyashrama, presiding. Many cow-gates, speakers and learned men graced the occasion which was a great success. Pandit Setaji presided over the ceremony. Principals collected more than twenty thousand rupees in one trip through Kanasta and Bombay. The years' balance stood at seven thousand rupees to the credit of the Ashrama. The balance now stands at thirty-two thousand rupees. Fourteen boys have been admitted and four or five more will be admitted. The total number of Brahmacharis is now about 60. About ten Vaidya Brahmacharis have been admitted into the Ashrama this year. Many Brahmacharis acquitted themselves creditably in the annual examinations as well as in the fields of sports and oratory and consequently about eight Brahmacharis have been awarded silver medals for their various performances apart from other prizes won by them in other fields of activities. A greater success is expected next year.

SARASWATI CHARKHA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a letter by Messrs. Kekar and others of Bombay appearing in your issue of 30th March in connection with the Saraswati Charkha invented by me, a great many letters from various Provincial Congress Committees, including the All-India Congress Committee, the Native States and other gentlemen interested in the Charkha problem have come to me asking me various questions about the Charkha. As it is impossible to answer them separately, I shall be highly obliged to you if you would allow me to answer them through your medium.

- 1 My Charkha is an iron model.
- 2 It has only one spindle.
- 3 But there is a possibility of automatic feeding if standardised cotton can be obtained, which is essential to work more than one spindle.
- 4 It is portable, dimensions being 2' 3" x 2'.
- 5 Both the works of spinning and winding are simultaneously performed.
- 6 The machine can produce yarn of any count possible of India cotton.
- 7 The model machine produces 6 tows of 10 counts per hour.
- 8 Mill and Hand made slivers will both do.
- 9 The yarn can be used both lengthwise and breadthwise, being sufficiently twisted and even.
- 10 The estimated cost of the machine will be Rs. 30 if rupees five thousands are invested to start with.
- 11 It can be repaired by an ordinary village smith.
- 12 Machines are not ready for sale.
- 13 I am prepared to go to any part of India if any National Institutions undertake the manufacturing of this machine—Yours, etc.

M. G. DESAI.

PARIS PEACE TERMS.

CONDEMNED BY INDIAN PUBLIC

Public meetings were recently held at Cuddapah, Cuddalore, Bhimavaram, Pandaravada and Ambur condemning the proposals of the Paris Peace Conference and considering them as tantamount to perpetrating grave injustice against Islam and also quite contrary to the solemn pledges of the Prime Minister of England and also the public announcement of the British Government through the Government of India etc.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF A SARDAR

LAHORE, April 15.

Sardar Khazan Singh, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, was arrested recently at Sialkot for manufacturing *Kirpan* without a licence. On his promise to take out a licence for future, the case against him was withdrawn and he was released.

A MUSJID IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 15.

A Mysore message states that as a further instance of equal sympathy for all classes of subjects, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to present Muslim members of bodyguard with a newly constructed spacious Musjid near Chamundy Hills, Mysore, which His Highness opened on Friday before a distinguished cosmopolitan gathering. At the opening ceremony a large number of Mahomedans present entered the Musjid and offered prayers for the long life and happiness of His Highness and the Royal family.

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CHITTAGONG
CONFERENCE.

ENTHUSIASM IN BENGAL.

MARWARIS FOR SWARAJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The most absorbing topic of the week has been the derailment of the Punjab Mail near Madhupur on the E. I. Railway, in which on and the men stood accused of creating minor disturbances at Asansol and Baman-gachee it was, perhaps, inevitable that the blame for this nefarious work should be laid at the door of the disgruntled workers. Opinions of railway men were pitted against the presumption of lay speculators. Driver Cooper whose death under painful circumstances, we all deplore, was credited with having scented danger from a distance of two hundred yards in pitch-dark night and trained his eyes on the ill-fated engine which was smashed to smithereens. Irresistible proofs of heroic efforts to avert the disaster. The Cooper Fund stated by the "Statesman" has found numerous supporters. On the top of these came the inevitable finding of the Enquiry Committee which had before them expert and expected opinion of railwaymen supporting circumstantial evidence of "tampering with the line." In these circumstances, any suspicion that owing to the strike, the inspection of the line was neglected and the removal of the fish-plate was the effect of natural wear and tear of the line, will of course, be dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration. There it ends. The strikers remain under the ban of suspicion while the onus of proof lies on the authorities. The presumption is that the Driver noticed the absence of the fish-plate from a distance of two hundred yards at dead of night.

A TRUCE AND NO PEACE.

The latest anticipation of the railway authorities is conveyed in a communiqué which states that the men are "resuming in bulk" and the strike is over. Authoritative reports of resumption of work have been often in the past followed by equally authoritative denials. The strike has no doubt been prolonged beyond all calculation. The strikers are in a most unfortunate position. People who have more than philanthropic interest in the regular maintenance of the traffic, but their nose at them for the dislocation of business. Government, as usual in all cases of widespread discontent, cannot divorce from it a heinous political complexion; the railway authorities characterise their demands as frivolous, and they are victims of the wrath of the Anglo-Indian Press. Is it any wonder then that in a hurricane of conflicting and corroborative views the real issue of this strife as between Labour and Capital is lost sight of? The so called inconsistency of the demands of the strikers has brought them no little abuse. They have been accused of shifting grounds. Their demands for racial equality in treatment, it is asserted, lapsed into a cry for increased wages. Even assuming that all this is true, the mentality of the strikers has a deep significance. When men smart under a series of long-standing grievances, and are determined in their exasperation either to mend or end them. Allowance should be made for an occasional lapse or betrayal of anxiety for a shortcut. All that the strikers wanted was a reliable enquiry into their grievances, not necessarily confined to racial treatment or to the question of wages. Their grievances both economic and racial are as old as the Railway itself. The case of Ram Lal only gave the occasion for the mouldering fire to burst into flames. The men are now returning to work. So far so good. But the root-cause of this labour unrest remain as they were. The awakened self-respect of the men will no longer tolerate differential treatment between Black and White; and economic stress will always claim a more equitable payment to labour. So a strike at any time may again break out as a necessary evil.

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

We have well nigh come to the end of the National Week. Congress instructions for the celebration of the period have been so far carried out in letter and spirit. Meetings were every day held explaining to the people the programme of the Congress. The need for an intensive propaganda for the spread of the spinning wheel was emphasised by the speakers from day to day. People were urged to enlist as volunteers and to subscribe to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The response from all quarters has been satisfactory. Unlike national demonstrations in the past there was no wild undisciplined enthusiasm. People now care more for solid work than for academic discussions. The view is amply borne out by facts. Dealers in Khaddar and Swadeshi cloths tell us that they have cleared their month's stock in a week. The same story is told by the Charka sellers. The talk of tomorrow's hartal is on everybody's lips. But let us not anticipate things.

WOMEN'S LEADING.

The Provincial Conference meets at Chittagong on Saturday next under the presidency of Mrs. C. R. Das. That she will successfully guide the deliberations of this body is not doubted. Basanti Devi is held in the highest esteem by her countrymen for the share which she has been taking in the cause of Swaraj and Khilafat. The example of her indomitable courage and sacrifice has given a new life to the womanhood of Bengal, and if to-day the women of Bengal are taking increasingly keen interest in the national movements it is to no little measure due to the inspiration they have received from the activities of Basanti Devi and her fair associates. Then again, the martyrdom of her illustrious husband and that of her young son have added to the lustre of her services. The Conference, meeting under such auspices and at a momentous period like the present, is bound to be largely attended by the Nationalists. It is believed that Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri, Messrs. B. Chakravarty, J. Chaudhuri, B. C. Chatterjee and others belong to what may be called the Independent Liberal Party will grace the occasion by their presence. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Chairman of the Reception Committee, has appealed to leaders of all shades of political opinions to take part in the proceedings. The Delhi resolutions which will be reiterated and confirmed at Chittagong, offer a common platform for those who are anxious to do real work for the country. All speakers irrespective of their opinions, will have a patient hearing at Chittagong. But suspicion haunts the guilty mind and ex-leaders and would be leaders, with their conventional patriotism, are tempted to remain doistered at home. The choice of the venue of this year's conference has also been a happy one. Chittagong more than any other place in Bengal and perhaps next to Ranchi Taluk, has satisfied all conditions laid down at the Ahmedabad Congress, preliminary to starting Civil Disobedience. It is likely on that ground that the people of Chittagong in their legitimate pride will insist on a resolution sanctioning Civil Disobedience. But people trained under the disciplinary methods of that young leader J. M. Sen Gupta, will make their own personal will subservient to the mandate of the whole Conference. To Swaraj Sevaks, Chittagong may be regarded as a place of Political Pilgrimage.

MODERATES ON PICTURES.
Last week I had occasion to refer to the opening of the Swadeshi Mela under Ministerial auspices and to explain the nature of the agency in progress. It is now proposed to extend the Mela which came into existence with a fortnight's lease of life. The promoters boast of large attendance. This means good business—not of course for the stall keepers but for the promoters of the Mela. The Mela at its best is a house of amusement without coming under the wishes of the Amusements Act and the only people who will suffer by a prolongation of its life are the keepers of picture-houses in the city. Encouraged by the commercial success of Wellington Square a second Mela was opened yesterday in the southern suburb of the city with stately paraphernalia. The Bhowanipore Moderates have given points to the Ministerial party in the selection of a name for the Mela. They have deleted the obnoxious word "Swadeshi" from the name originally suggested. Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee who opened the Mela gave our scared friends a well merited rebuke. "He found that the word Swadeshi had been deleted from the name of the Mela. He did not know what this was due to. Did they fight shy of the word or were they afraid to use the word? There might be differences of opinion in other matters, but there was no difference of opinion in the view that the indigenous industries should be improved." The only departure from the programme of the Ministerial Mela is a series of lectures to be delivered within the enclosure of the new Mela to add to the stock of knowledge of the visitors on various subjects. The first lecture will be on "Child Welfare and Maternity." This is at any rate genuine Swadeshi. When the Citizens Protection League discusses the destruction of the Water Hyacinth and the Moderate Mela discusses on Maternity, who will despair of the future of the country?

ADVANCE MARWARIS!
Maheswaris form an influential section of the Marwari community, and though not so well organized, perhaps as Agrawals, are fast making up for it. The All India Maheswari Social Conference has just been holding its sittings here, and judging from the speeches delivered from its platform it gives promise of a career of wider usefulness. The Conference could not have chosen a better man for its president than Mr. Srikrishna Jaju, a Wardha lawyer who give up his practice at the country's call; nor could the role of Chairman of the Reception Committee fit any local Maheswari better than it did Mr. Jugal Kishore Birla, of Messrs. Birla Bros., who though not accustomed to the limelight of public gaze like his younger brother of the Fiscal Commission, is a Nationalist to the very core of his being. Both the addresses of the Chairman and President of this session were remarkable utterances, as they both emphasised, in clear and unmistakable terms, the supreme need of fighting to a finish the battle of Swaraj, and as the first step towards completing our equipment for the task, of removing untouchability, not by degrees or partially, but all at once and wholly, from our midst. The whole question of social reform in the country, said Mr. Birla, is bound up with that of Swaraj; for, persuasion cannot achieve in half a century what legislation can in a decade and legislation, providing for nothing but the good of the country can be possible only under the regime of Swaraj. Both the Chairman and President exhorted their audience to bend their energies to the realisation of the national ideal and always to remember that "our salvation can be hastened only in the proportion we subordinate the claims of sectarianism to those of nationalism." They were very outspoken on the matter of Swadeshi, and it was chiefly under their inspiration that the Conference adopted a resolution with a unanimous voice to boycott foreign piecegoods both as traders and consumers. It may interest your readers to know that Mr. Birla himself abolished his piecegoods import department months ago, and is one of the staunchest supporters of the spinning wheel. One of the many resolutions passed by the Conference conveyed its congratulations to such members of it as are to-day the guests of His Majesty's Government in jails. The President's strong appeal to Maheswaris to prove their love and respect for Mahatma Gandhi, Deshbandhu Das and other leaders, by walking in their footsteps, created a profound impression.

RLV. SITUATION ALMOST NORMAL.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS)
CALCUTTA, April 15.
The position in the East Indian Railway is now practically normal, except in Asansol, where the Locomotive staff has not resumed work.

Official and Personal.

Dr. E. Stanley Jones, celebrated American lecturer, is to be in Allahabad for addressing a series of public meetings from April 18th to 23rd.

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OF
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AT

Baliwalla Grand Theatre

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AND

ON TUESDAY 25th April 1922,

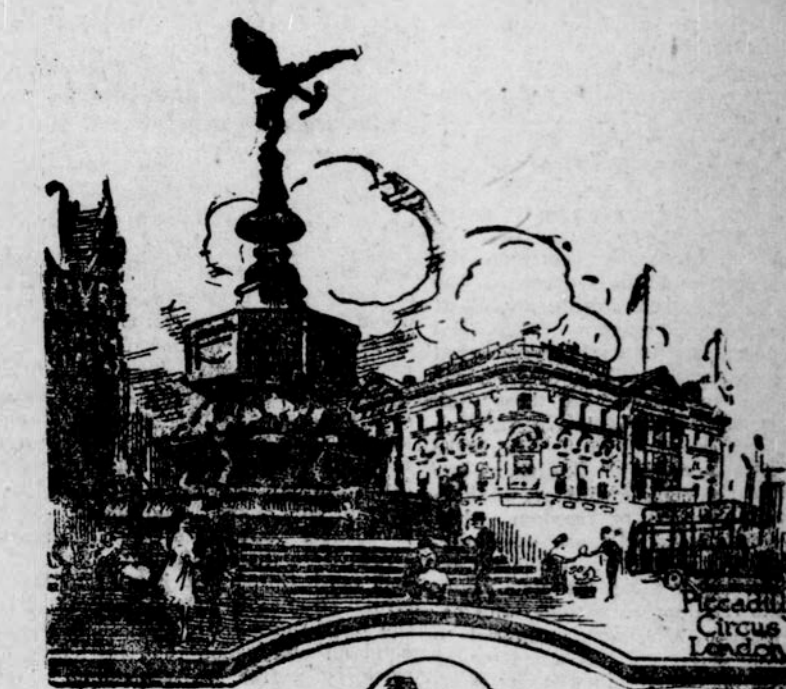
AT 9 p.m. (S. T.) Sharp.

G. G. BARVE,

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Kalbadavi Road, Bombay.

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Printed and Published for the Indian
Chronicle" Press, Medina Street, Calcutta.